EXHIBIT 5

Expert Report Regarding Plagiarism of Freeman Manuscripts

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1.   ENGAGEMENT AND SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

1. I was engaged by Stephen M. Doniger Esq of Doniger/Burroughs to determine if there is evidence of plagiarism of the Freeman Manuscripts in the published Wolff series called *Crave* (including *Crave, Crush, Covet* and *Court*). I was provided six Freeman Manuscripts (*Blue Moon Rising* 2010, 2011, and *Masque* 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016), the *Crave* series as well as two prepublication versions of *Crave* (120 page and 147 page versions), and ten published Young Adult (YA) novels in the paranormal romance genre, the same genre as the Freeman Manuscripts and the Crave series.

2. I have analyzed the similarity between the Freeman Manuscripts and the Crave series and used the ten YA novels as a baseline for expected similarity. There is evidence of plagiarism of the Freeman Manuscripts in the Crave series, at each of the three levels of plagiaristic strategy: **copy-paste**, **mosaic** and **conceptual plagiarism**. Using standard methods for detecting plagiarism in forensic linguistics,[1] I found evidence of each type of plagiarism in the Crave series, relating these books to the Freeman Manuscripts.

3. In particular, I considered over 700 examples of **6-words-in-a-row exact matches** between the Tracy Wolff ("TW") documents and the Lynne Freeman

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[1] John Olsson. 2004. First Ediition. And 2008. Second Edition. FORENSIC LINGUISTICS. New York: Continuum. Olsson (2008) describes both copy-paste and mosaic plagiarism and how plagiarists work to hide source material. Malcolm Coulthard and Alison Johnson. 2007. AN INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC LINGUISTICS: LANGUAGE IN EVIDENCE. New York: Routledge. Coulthard and Johnson (2007) provide discussion of both copy-paste and mosaic plagiarism and refer to John's work for the method based on lexical overlap, related in this report to conceptual plagiarism. Alison Johnson. 1997. Textual kidnapping: a case of plagiarism among three student texts. FORENSIC LINGUISTICS. Volume 4 ii, pp 210-25. Johnson presents a method of lexical overlap rates on keywords which is similar to the one used in this report. The only difference between Johnson's method and the method used in this report has to do with additional statistical analysis that I present. Gerald McMenamin. 2002. FORENSIC LINGUISTICS: ADVANCES IN FORENSIC STYLISTICS. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. McMenamin mentions the six-words-in-a-row standard.

"LF") manuscripts. Since the consensus in forensic linguistics is that 6-words-in-row indicates textual borrowing, these 700 examples are evidence of **copy-paste plagiarism**, the least sophisticated method of taking material from a source.

4. Further, there are many examples of phrases and sentences pairs, one from the Freeman Manuscripts and one from the TW Crave series, which are related to each other through the typical methods of **mosaic plagiarism: substitution, insertion, deletion and permutation**. Mosaic plagiarism is more difficult to detect than copy-paste, but it is detected through **paraphrase recognition, i.e. substitution, insertion, deletion and permutation of the source material.** These four methods of mosaic plagiarism transform source material, through paraphrase, in ways that disguise the source, especially if the source is not in the public domain. Mosaic plagiarism –paraphrastic disguise-- is detected when the source and plagiarism are side by side. Since mosaic plagiarism typically affects sentences and phrases, the effect of mosaic plagiarism is localized.

5. Given that the authors in this case are well-educated and sophisticated, I focused my attention on the most sophisticated plagiaristic strategy, conceptual plagiarism. **Conceptual plagiarism** uses the same paraphrastic disguises as mosaic plagiarism, i.e. **substitution, insertion, deletion, and permutation, but it relies heavily on insertion and permutation.** In conceptual plagiarism, insertion of material not in the source makes the plagiarism more difficult to detect, since one might not see the forest for the trees. Olsson (2008:105) notes that plagiarists often add or insert material in order to disguise the theft: Olsson describes this as **padding the text**. Further, permuting the sequences of items in the source makes the plagiarism difficult to detect, since discombobulating the order of events or merging events can make side by side comparison very difficult.

6. The way to overcome the "forest for the trees" effect of conceptual plagiarism is to **focus on what does match, instead of extraneous insertions and permutations that function to obscure or distance the matches.** In order to focus on what does match, a baseline is required, because some matches may

simply be the requirements of a genre or topic. In conceptual plagiarism, the matches far exceed the baseline expectations.

7. The analysis in this report shows that non-plagiarizing baseline novels can be **similar** to the Freeman Manuscripts because both the baseline novels and the Freeman Manuscripts share the same keywords **but different** because the baseline novels and the Freeman Manuscripts use the keywords in different ways, with different sets of companion words. So, non-plagiarizing novels are not inculpated simply because conceptual plagiarism detection requires a focus on what is similar, i.e. the keywords. Instead, non-plagiarizing novels are exculpated precisely because the similarity of keywords does not extend to the similarity of the (the companion words that collocate with the keyword). But plagiarizing novels are inculpated because the level of matching exceeds what any of the non-plagiarizing novels illustrate.

8. I conducted two independent statistical tests of conceptual plagiarism, the most sophisticated plagiaristic strategy, and found that the amount of similarity between the Freeman Manuscripts and the Crave series, in relation to the baseline novels, cannot be explained as chance: instead, the statistical analysis shows that the similarity between the Freeman Manuscripts and the Crave series is so far from the baseline that it can only be explained by deliberate re-use of material in the Freeman Manuscripts.

9. In particular, I selected 35 keywords based on the similarities of plot, character and setting outlined in the complaint. I raised and answered the question, *do these 35 keywords operate in the Freeman Manuscripts and the Crave series in such a way that makes these two sets of documents more closely related to each other than to any of the baseline documents, or do these 35 keywords operate in such a way that one would expect from the baseline documents, so that the relationship between the Freeman Manuscripts and the Crave series is not special at all*?

10. I calculated the way that 35 keywords operate in the Freeman Manuscripts (LF), the Crave series (TW) and the baseline novels (AN, AP, BF, CC, KG, LK, LS, MS, RM, and SM). Each keyword is central to a *lexical cluster, the words that*

co-occur with it, or the keyword's collocations. One adage in linguistics is that *you know a word by the company it keeps,* that is, you know a word by the words that appear with it, or the lexical cluster around a keyword, (in linguistics terminology, collocations)[2]. One way to measure similarity is to determine how much overlap there is between lexical clusters of the same keyword in different texts. For example, by measuring the lexical clusters of a keyword like *Alaska*, I (or any linguist) can determine if the lexical clusters for *Alaska* are populated with a lot of the same words in authors LF, TW, and the baseline authors, i.e. lexical cluster overlap, or not.

11. When lexical clusters from different authors have *high overlap*, the concept of the keyword in those authors is similar: the authors are thinking and using the keyword is a similar way because they put the keyword with similar companion words.

12. When lexical clusters from different authors have *low (or no) overlap*, the concept of the keyword in those authors is different: the authors are thinking and using the keyword in different ways because they use different sets of companion words with the keyword.

13. The lexical clusters of these 35 keywords clearly cluster LF and TW together, because the words in the lexical clusters have high overlap; i.e. LF and TW use a lot of the same words when they use a keyword. Further, the lexical clusters of the 35 keywords differentiate LF and TW from the ten baseline novelists, because the amount of overlap amongst the ten baseline authors, LF and TW is consistently low; i.e., the baseline authors do not use a lot of the same words that LF and TW use with keywords. In fact, the lexical cluster overlap between LF and TW is consistently far greater than the baseline overlaps, where the baseline overlaps provide the expectation of how much overlap we should expect from different, independent authors authoring novels in the same genre. I conducted two

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[2] Firth J.R. 1957. Studies in linguistic analysis. Oxford: Blackwell Press.

independent statistical tests to measure how likely the overlaps between LF and TW are.

14. The first test uses the mean of overlaps expected from the baseline authors. Then the overlap of TW with LF is compared to this mean. *Is the overlap of TW with LF below, at or above this baseline mean?* If the overlap of TW with LF is very high, it will be, in technical terms, one or two standard deviations or distances above the average overlap of the baseline authors with LF. The more standard deviations, or the farther the distance, an overlap rate is away from the baseline average, the more unlikely it is to happen simply by chance. The amount of overlap between the LF and TW lexical clusters –i.e. the amount of borrowing from LF—is consistently so great that the chance this could occur randomly is at least *two standard deviations above the baseline expectation* (the mean of the baseline authors), or far enough away from the mean to be statistically significant.

15. The second test uses the binomial probability which calculates how often an event can be expected over a series of tests. In this case, the tests are the 35 keywords. For each keyword, the baseline authors and TW are ranked as to who has the highest overlap with LF. TW has the highest lexical overlap with LF, far greater than the baseline authors do, in 31 of the 35 keyword clusters. *How likely is it that TW will have the highest overlap with LF in 31 of the 35 tests, just as a random chance?* Using the binomial probability, for TW to be the most similar to LF, in 31 of the 35 tests, is expected by chance only fifteen in ten million times ($p =$ .0000015). Since this chance is so astronomically miniscule, we can rule out chance as the explanation for the striking similarity between the keyword lexical clusters in LF and TW.

16. I confirmed these results using another way to compare the lexical overlaps shown by LF and TW and the lexical overlaps of the baseline authors. In this other way, I used document vectors to turn the overlapping word lists into a list of numbers, and then used cosine distance to get a cosine similarity score. Again, the baselines authors' overlaps with LF were each strikingly different from the overlaps of TW with LF. All of these results are presented in detail below.

17. Due to the statistical results of the keyword lexical cluster analysis for conceptual plagiarism, as well as other indications of plagiarism at less sophisticated levels of copy-paste and mosaic plagiarism, I conclude that the LF and TW documents are strikingly similar to such a degree that chance cannot explain the level of similarity, but re-use of material can explain the similarity.

18. Section 2 describes my qualifications, Section 3 explains the three levels of plagiaristic strategy and methods of detection, while Section 4 describes the results of applying methods of plagiarism detection in this case.

2.   QUALIFICATIONS

19. I earned my AB Magna cum laude in Ancient Greek and English at Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, PA) in 1978. I earned my MEd. in Psychology of Reading at the University of Delaware in 1981. For my MEd work, I specialized in diagnosis of reading disorders and cognitive processes in reading. I earned my AM and PhD in Linguistics at Brown University in 1985 and 1988, respectively. For my PhD work, I specialized in three areas of linguistics:

   a. **syntax**: the study of universal principles of sentence structure),

   b. **language change**: historical and social forces which cause language to change over time and place and

   c. **computational linguistics**: a combination of computer science and linguistics which is the technology underlying Google search, Microsoft Word and current developments such as ChatGPT, QuillBot paraphrasing tool, Spinbot for text rewriting, and other text spinning software. Computational linguistics creates computer software to perform language-related services, such as sorting through a pile of documents to find ones that relate to a specific topic, fix spelling errors, translate from one language to another, diagram sentences, synonymize a text, and generate text on topics requested by a user. As a computational linguist, I have worked on teams that developed spell checkers, grammar checkers and question-answering systems and I have developed software for forensic

text analysis, coining the terms forensic computational linguistics and computational forensic linguistics to describe my work.

20. I have taught graduate and undergraduate courses in syntax, language change, psychology of literacy and computational linguistics. I have taught English composition and literature to middle and high school students and undergraduates.

21. I began my work in forensic linguistics in 1992. Forensic linguistics takes the principles and techniques from the science of linguistics and applies them to questions that are relevant to criminal investigations, legal proceedings and other related inquiries.

22. Three years after I began my work in forensic linguistics, I was awarded a Visiting Research Fellowship at the National Institute of Justice (the "NIJ"), of the U.S. Department of Justice, where I worked from 1995 to 1998. The NIJ is the research, development and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, and is dedicated to improving knowledge and understanding of crime and justice through science. It also provides funding and leadership for the development of forensic science. My work during my fellowship at the NIJ resulted in the introduction of quantitative research methodologies relying on pattern recognition to the forensic sciences and was the first instance in which the U.S. government funded research in forensic linguistics. At the request of the NIJ, I founded the Institute for Linguistic Evidence, Inc. in 1998. The institute is a non-profit research organization, of which I am Executive Director, and focuses on forensic linguistics.

23. I founded ALIAS Technology LLC in 2007 to provide consulting services and software for forensic linguistic analysis and computational linguistics to law enforcement personnel, attorneys, private individuals and corporations. ALIAS Technology has been consulted by investigators and attorneys in the U.S., Canada, Africa, Australia and Asia for civil investigations involving employment disputes, threat assessments, breaches of fiduciary duties, defamation, trademark infringement, authorship identification, and suicide note assessment. I have also been consulted by law enforcement agencies and attorneys in the U.S., Canada

and Australia in connection with investigations of murder, suicide, rape, kidnapping, and other major crimes.

24. My testimony as a forensic linguist has been admitted into evidence in U.S. state, military and Federal courts. My CV submitted herewith contains a list of all cases in which I have testified at trial or depositon as an expert over the past 4 years.

25. My testimony has been excluded once in a copyright infringement case (Mowry v Viacom, 2003) due to the novelty of the method I was using; the method (known as cladistics or phylogenetic reconstruction) became standard practice in linguistics soon thereafter when a textbook was published about it. I was not involved in the textbook. I am not using the cladistics method in this case and I have not used it since the Mowry decision.

26. My testimony was excluded once in a patent infringement case (Eloqui Voice Systems LLC v Nuance Communications Inc, 2018) when another linguist on the case who used a subjective, qualitative method was excluded even though I was not deposed about the quantitative method I used, so the baby was thrown out with the bathwater.

27. In all other cases, my testimony has been admitted as scientific evidence. In the last four years, since 2019,

   a. I testified in US Air Force v Lt Col Keithen Washington (2019) in Federal Military Court, at the Hauser hearing for evidence admissibility. Court ruled that my testimony and evidence was fully admissible. Opposing expert accepted and agreed with my analysis, providing a Guglio statement. The Hauser standard is the military equivalent of the Daubert standard. I did not testify in trial because the Court granted a mistrial due to the perjury of a government witness.

   b. I testified in O'Hara v Liberty Rural Fire District et al in California State Court as well as in the 402 evidence hearing before trial. Court ruled that my testimony and evidence was fully admissible.

28. I serve on the Advisory Board for the Linguistics Department of Montclair State University (Montclair, New Jersey) and have been an adjunct professor of linguistics at the University of Delaware (Georgetown campus). I am an adjunct professor of forensic science at George Washington University (Washington, DC). I taught the first course in forensic linguistics at the Linguistic Society of America Linguistics Summer Institute (akat he LSA Summer Institute) at the University of Michigan in the summer of 2013, and taught again at the LSA Summer Institute at the University of Chicago in the summer of 2015. The LSA Summer Institute draws students and faculty from all over the world; my classes have been large (40-60 attendees) and populated by graduate students and faculty from many countries. I co-taught the language and law course at the LSA Summer Institute at the University of California at Davis in the summer of 2019.

29. I am a Fellow of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (Engineering and Applied sciences section), a lifetime member of Linguistic Society of America, a member of the Association for Computing Machinery, a member of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, an associate member of the American Bar Association (criminal justice and science and technology sections), a founding member of the International Language and Law Association, and a founding member of TALE: The Association for Linguistic Evidence, the only association in forensic linguistics with eligibility standards for membership. I am currently the Chair of the Engineering and Applied Sciences Section of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

30. I have published ten peer-reviewed[3] articles on forensic linguistic methods in academic and professional journals, contributed seven book chapters on forensic

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[3] In academic scholarship and science, peer review is the process by which papers are evaluated for publication. Peer review is the gold standard of evaluation in science, and it is also a legal factor for scientific evidence, since peer review indicates that a community of scientists have understood a method and have recognized its value to the scientific community such that the method should be made public. As shown on my CV, I have sought out and attained successful peer review from statisticians, computer scientists, linguists, and attorneys through submitting abstracts to professional conferences and by submitting articles and book chapters to academic publications. Scientific publications such as conference abstracts, journal articles, book chapters and books are accepted for publication after a process called "Blind Peer Review." Blind Peer Review follows these steps.

- Step 1: a scholar submits a manuscript for review to an editor or chairperson of a review committee. The submission must not contain any information which identifies the scholar as the author of the manuscript.

linguistics and two law review articles concerning forensic linguistic techniques. My CV contains a list of all publications I have authored over the last 10 years.

31. My first article addressing research protocols in forensic linguistics and authorship identification was published in 1997.[4] I then published in 2001 the results of testing different methods of authorship identification on "ground truth" data, demonstrating the reliability of syntactic structures and syntactically-classified punctuation, in an article that continues to be cited frequently.[5] Another article that I published in 2005, and has been cited over 200 times, details my methodology for authorship identification.[6] I reported continued experimental results in a book chapter in 2007.[7] I have also written book chapters

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- Step 2: The editor or chairperson determines at least two other scholars who have expertise to evaluate the manuscript for scholarly contribution to the field and acceptable methodology. A scholarly contribution to the field may include an analysis of new data using a current method, a presentation of a new method of analysis, a review of methods, etc. Accepted methodology uses concepts and analytical techniques which are already in use in the field; an acceptable methodology is recognized by other experts in the field. The reviewers' evaluation usually includes comments to the editor, and anonymous comments to the author. The process is called "blind" because the reviewers cannot see who the author is, and the author cannot see who the reviewers are.
- Step 3: The editor or chairperson contacts the reviewers, asking them to review the manuscript and make one of four possible decisions. These decisions are:
    - o   (1) publish the manuscript as it is;
    - o   (2) publish with minor revisions of the manuscript;
    - o   (3) publish with major revisions of the manuscript;
    - o   (4) do not publish the manuscript.
- Step 4: The editor or chairperson collates the reviews, tabulating the decisions and makes the final decision based on the reviewers' evaluation. The editor or chairperson provides reviewer comments for the author to the author.
- Step 5: If the decision among the reviewers is to publish, and the author meets all criteria for revisions as requested, the manuscript is published. A successful peer review results in a publication or acceptance as a speaker at a professional conference.

[4]   Carole E. Chaski, *Who Wrote It? Steps Toward a Science of Author Identification*, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE JOURNAL, September 1997. According to Google Scholar, it has been cited 56 times. Google Scholar is a search engine for academic publications and patents which tracks the number of times an article or patent has been referenced by others. The citations are an indication of influence in a field or topic.

[5]   Carole E. Chaski, *Empirical Evaluations of Language-Based Author Identification Techniques*, 8 INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SPEECH, LANGUAGE & LAW 1 (2001). According to Google Scholar, it has been cited 247 times.

[6]   Carole E. Chaski, *Who's at the Keyboard? Authorship Attribution in Digital Evidence Investigations*, INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE, Spring 2005. According to Google Scholar, it has been cited 270 times.

[7]   Carole E. Chaski, *The Keyboard Dilemma and Author Identification*, in ADVANCES IN DIGITAL FORENSICS III, Sujeet Shinoi and Philip Craiger, eds., New York: Springer (2007).

that have appeared in a linguistics textbook[8] and professional books for attorneys, linguists and forensic scientists.[9] My law review articles have detailed the research paradigm for forensic linguistics that I use, in order to demonstrate to attorneys the viability of, and standards for, forensic linguistic evidence.[10]

32. In the last ten years, since 2013, I have published

    a. One (1) book chapter in Solan and Tiersma, *The Oxford Handbook of Language and Law*, Oxford University Press, (2013);

    b. Four (4) articles in peer-reviewed academic journals (2013, 2013, 2014, 2017);

    c. Two (2) articles in peer-reviewed trade publications (2014, 2014), see footnotes

    d. Forty-six (46) peer-reviewed abstracts at academic conferences in the US, Canada, South America, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia (2013—2023), excluding keynote and invited lectures at universities and conferences.

33. I have been invited to lecture at law schools (Yale University Law School (2006), the School of Law at the Chungbuk National University in South Korea (October 2014), Northwestern University Law School (2015)); at universities (Bonn University (2006), the National Police University of China in Shenyang, People's Republic of China (November 2014), Mary Washington University Kakava Lecture Series (April 2015), the Universidad de Murcia, Spain (May 2015), Iowa State University Center for Statistical Analysis in Forensic Examination (May

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[8] Carole E. Chaski, *Linguistics as Forensic Science: The Case of Author Identification*, in LANGUAGE IN THE REAL WORLD, Susan Behrens and Judith A. Parker, eds., New York: Routledge (2010).

[9] Carole E. Chaski, *Author Identification in the Forensic Setting*, in *The Oxford Handbook of Language and Law*, Lawrence Solan and Peter Tiersma, eds., New York: Oxford University Press (2013); Carole E. Chaski, *Forensic Linguistics, Author Identification and Admissibility*, in FOUNDATIONS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE AND LAW: INVESTIGATIVE APPLICATIONS IN CRIMINAL, CIVIL AND FAMILY JUSTICE, Cyril Wecht and John Rago, eds., Boca Raton: CRC Press (2005).

[10] Carole E. Chaski, *Best Practices and Admissibility of Forensic Author Identification*, 21 JOURNAL OF LAW & POLICY 333, 350, 356 (2013); Carole E. Chaski, *Cases in the Four Corners of Forensic Linguistics.* SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND LAW, Volume 5: 1 (2014). Chungbuk National University School of Law, Law Research Institute.

2023), and at law enforcement agencies around the world (the United States Secret Service (2010), the Garda Civil de Murcia, Spain (Detective Division), Spain, (May 2015), the FBI National Academy Class on Intelligence Analysis (August 2015), and the U.S. Department of Defense Intelligence Analysis Meeting (September 2015)).

34. I have presented my research in forensic linguistics at national and international conferences, with peer-review and/or publication of my abstracts, more than 65 times. Specifically, I have presented my work to forensic scientists at the American Academy of Forensic Sciences Engineering Sciences and Questioned Documents Sections,[11] the International Workshop on Digital Forensics[12] and the International Association of Forensic Sciences; to statisticians at the Classification Society of North America;[13] to attorneys at the American Academy of Forensic Sciences Jurisprudence Section[14] and the American Bar Association Criminal Justice Section; and to linguists at the Linguistic Society of America[15], Societas Linguistica Europae, and the International Congress of Linguists. I have also presented my research forensic linguistics conferences such as the International Association of Forensic Linguists, the International Conference on Language and Law in Wales,[16] the International Language and Law Association conferences at Dusseldorf and Freiburg, and TALE: The Association for Linguistic Evidence. I have presented on syntax and language variation at U.S.

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[11] "Comparing Statistical and Machine Learning Techniques in Author Identification and Verification," American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Engineering Sciences Section (2015) (with Gary Holness, PhD and Michael Harris, PhD); "A Validated Admissible, Computational Method for Detecting Electronic Authorship," American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Engineering Sciences Section (2007); "An Automated Language-Based Authorship System for Document Authentication," American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Questioned Documents Section (1998).

[12] "The Keyboard Dilemma and Forensic Author Identification," International Workshop on Digital Forensics (IFIP-Digital Evidence) (2007).

[13] "Discriminant Function Analysis in Forensic Authorship Attribution," Joint Meeting of the Classification Society of North America and The Interface, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri (2005).

[14] "Facebook and the Faceless: Authorship in an Electronic Society," American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Jurisprudence Section (2011) (with Alice Lustre, Esq.).

[15] "Electronic Parsing for Idiolectal Features in Suspect Documents," Linguistic Society of America Annual Winter Meeting (1997); "Re Forensic Linguistics: Five Data Handling Issues," Linguistic Society of America Annual Meeting (2013).

[16] "Recent Validation Results for the Syntactic Analysis Method for Author Identification," International Conference on Language and Law (2004).

linguistics conferences held at Stanford University, the University of Chicago, the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Minnesota, the University of Iowa, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and at other venues, as detailed in my Curriculum Vitae.

35. I am the founding editor of LESLI: LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE IN SECURITY, LAW AND INTELLIGENCE, and an associate editor of THE LINGUISTICS JOURNAL, LANGUAGE AND LAW and the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW, LANGUAGE AND DISCOURSE. I have also reviewed articles for these journals, as well as for the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SPEECH, LANGUAGE AND LAW; LAW AND SOCIETY; FOUNDATIONS OF INFORMATION RETRIEVAL; INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE; CORTEX; and JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES.

36. I have developed and deployed software named ALIAS: AUTOMATED LINGUISTIC IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEM, which has been web-accessible for users since 2009. I have trained technical support linguists at ALIAS Technology, agents in federal, state, and local law enforcement, and private investigators on forensic linguistics and ALIAS. In addition to its use in casework at ALIAS Technology, ALIAS is used by corporate security teams and researchers in cybersecurity, ethics and linguistics. In 2023, I am training forensic scientists in two international venues, the International Academy of Forensic Sciences in Sydney, Australia and InterForensics in Brasilia, Brazil as well as a European team from Belgium and Luxembourg.

37. ALIAS provides multiple methods in forensic linguistics, with specific application to identification (author and language); textual similarity (plagiarism, relationships between texts or intertextuality); textual types (threats, suicide notes, predatory chats) and linguistic profiling (native language, dialect, educational level).

38. I have been consulted or provided reports regarding textual similarity in several cases.

   a. In Naftogaz v Gazprom (2019), I demonstrated that opposing expert's claims of copy-paste plagiarism in the judicial award was greatly

exaggerated, and the tribunal's borrowing from the parties' briefs affected less than 10% of the ruling.

b. In Vantage v Edgenuity (2018), I showed that quiz questions were more similar than a baseline, demonstrating copyright infringement.

c. In Collins v Jackson Public School District (2017), I demonstrated that the judicial ruling was not dependent on Jackson Public School District's briefs, as claimed by Collins, even though Collins was my client. My report was cited by the judge in his ruling against Collins.

d. In a Human Resources Investigation for Genessee Wyoming Railroad (2016), I demonstrated that incident reports were far closer to each other than could be expected against a baseline, with the result that the company was spared litigation for wrongful termination.

e. In Koopmeiners vs Care.Com (2016), I showed the relatedness of ostensibly independent documents; the case settled.

f. In Chevron vs. Donziger (2014), I served as a consulting expert. In this capacity, I read and reported on the strengths and weaknesses of all the linguists' reports on both sides of the case. I verified (using ALIAS) that there was copy-paste plagiarism in a judicial ruling, as one of the experts claimed, as well as evidence of machine translation which none of the experts recognized.

g. In Theranos v Fuisz (2014), I demonstrated that Theranos' claims of patent infringement were not supported by textual similarity, even though Theranos was my client; while this case settled, in later investigations about Theranos, it was proven that one of its strategies for raising funds was patent claims.

h. In Chipotle Mexican Grill v Bolle (2005) I demonstrated that training materials were stolen from Chipotle due to striking similarity, similarity far above the expected baseline; the case settled after Bolle admitted theft of intellectual property in deposition.

      i.   In Art Science Research Laboratory Investigation (2002), I verified John Olsson's report on plagiarism (evidenced by all three strategies described below) in Langewiesche's *American Ground* regarding the World Trade Center attack.

39. I am being compensated for my work in this matter at the private individual rate of US$ 250 per hour. My compensation does not depend in any way on the results of my analysis or the outcome of this matter. Please see Annex 1 for my CV.

3.   METHODOLOGY

40. In this section I provide an overview of (i) the documentary data in this case, and (ii) plagiarism strategies and methods of detecting plagiarism, explaining the linguistic analysis, with examples from the case data.

3.1. Documentary Data In This Case

41. In addition to documentary data listed below, which I have analysed, I have also reviewed the complaint and supporting material related to the complaint.

42. Table 1 lists the documents which I received for examination in this case. Six Freeman manuscripts are the **target documents**, four Wolff documents are the **suspect documents**, and ten documents from ten other authors are the **baseline documents**.

Table 1: Documents In This Case

Author	Document Title	Words	Chapters	Author Initials
TARGET				
Lynne Freeman	Blue Moon Rising 2010	135,105	49	LF
Lynne Freeman	Blue Moon Rising 2011	156,851	54	LF
Lynne Freeman	Masqued 2012	143,299	57	LF

Lynne Freeman	Masqued 2013 April	119,428	46	LF
Lynne Freeman	Masqued 2014	91,583	50	LF
Lynne Freeman	Masqued 2016	25,682	12	LF
		671,948	**268**	
SUSPECT				
Tracy Wolff	Crave	168,518	69	TW
Tracy Wolff	Crush	209,393	128	TW
Tracy Wolff	Covet	243,056	164	TW
Tracy Wolff	Court	263,173	178	TW
		884,140	**539**	
BASELINE				
Alyson Noel	Evermore The Immortals 2009	82,786	38	AN
Aprilynne Pike	Wings 2009	68,093	25	AP
Becca Fitzpatrick	Hush Hush Saga Book 1 2009	93,401	31	BF
Cassandra Clare	City of Bones The Mortal Instruments 2007	139,406	23	CC
Kami Garcia	Beautiful Creatures 2009	156,132	35	KG
Lauren Kate	Fallen 2009	110,297	22	LK
LJ Smith	The Vampire Diaries The Awakening 1991	54,675	67	LS

Maggie Stiefvater	Shiver The Wolves of Mercy Falls 2009	97,904	68	MS
Richelle Mead	Vampire Academy 2007	83,977	24	RM
Stephanie Meyer	The Twilight Saga 2005	119,419	25	SM
		1,006,090	**358**	

43. Before analyzing the data, I prepared each document so that it could be analyzed computationally.

44. Two pre-analysis steps are standard practice in corpus and computational linguistics: scrubbing and lemmatizing.

45. **Scrubbing** a text means removing document formatting that could interfere with a linguistic analysis. For instance, page numbers, book and chapter titles, copyright information, dedications and so forth are all removed. Further, all extraneous spaces (including invisible spacing characters) are removed. This version of the text is saved as a scrubbed version. For certain procedures, punctuation can interfere, so punctuation is also removed and a version of the text is saved as a no-punctuation version.

46. **Lemmatizing** a text means converting every word to its base **lemma** (or dictionary) form. Words such as *was, is, were, been* are all converted to the lemma *be*. ALIAS TATTLER implements several lemmatizers (Basis Rosette, NLTK, Simplemma, SpaCy, and Stanza) which are all used in industry. I have studied the various strengths and weaknesses of these lemmatizers.[17] I selected SpaCy as the most appropriate lemmatizer for this case, given the size and

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[17] Carole E Chaski, Angela Almela and Pascual Cantos. 2023. *Testing Basic Toolkits for Forensic Text Analysis: Lemmatizers.* Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, Winter Meeting, Orlando, Florida.   AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS.

language patterns of the documents. Information about SpaCy can be found at https://spacy.io/.

47. After lemmatizing the text, I checked each output to insure its quality. The lemmatized version is saved with punctuation and without punctuation, in running text and in list format in ALIAS.

48. In addition to scrubbing and lemmatizing, ALIAS TATTLER also performs **word class extraction**. In English and most languages, there are two word classes: content words and function words. Content words provide referential content; i.e. these words refer to entities and states of being. Function words provide syntactic information about how words function together but do not supply content information. In the sentence (a) below, the content words are bolded and the function words are underlined.

   a.   The **judge ruled** about the **case**, and he **made** a **good decision**.

49. The content words **judge, ruled, case, made, good, decision** refer to entities and states of being: the content words are *what the sentence is about.*

50. The function words the, about, and, he, a do not refer directly to any entity or state of being; even the pronoun he only refers to the **judge an an entity** indirectly since it refers directly to **the word judge**. Rather, the function words signify functional relationships between entities and states of being.

51. ALIAS TATTLER extracts the function words from a document, and saves these in several formats (running text, list and list of unique words). ALIAS TATTLER extracts the content words from a document and saves these also in several format (running text, list and list of unique words). These text versions are useful in later analysis when a method requires using content words only. For text similarity, content words are crucial.

3.2. Overview Of Three Plagiarism Strategies

52. There are three levels of plagiaristic strategies, or three ways that uncredited taking of intellectual property happens. These three levels are:

53. **Copy-paste or direct plagiarism** of the uncredited source. Entire sentences or paragraphs are copied and pasted into a new document, without credit to the source. This is the most unsophisticated type of plagiarism.

54. **Mosaic or patch plagiarism** with four main types of transformations of the material from the uncredited source. This is more sophisticated than copy-paste plagiarism, since it requires the ability to paraphrase, but also shows intentionality in seeking to disguise the material taken from the uncredited source. The typical disguises of mosaic plagiarism are substitution, insertion, deletion and permutation of the source material. Mosaic or patch plagiarism is legitimate in literary devices such as satire and allusion, where everyone knows the source of the material which is borrowed because it is already in the public domain. However, mosaic or patch plagiarism is illegitimate plagiarism when the material is borrowed from an unpublished, uncredited source which is not in the public domain; it cannot be counted as satire or allusion because no one can understand the reference to something that is not in the public domain. Only the author of the plagiarized material and the plagiarist can get the inside joke because the joke truly is inside a very small circle of people, not the general public. Mosaic or patch plagiarism is local or brief, in the same way that copy-paste plagiarism is: there is a short path between the source material and its plagiarized presentation.

55. **Conceptual plagiarism** in which ideas are taken from the uncredited source. The ideas can be transformed using techniques that mosaic plagiarism uses, but the path between the source material and its plagiarized presentation can be much longer than in mosaic plagiarism, spread out over novels or several articles. Conceptual plagiarism disguises source material using the same techniques as mosaic plagiarism, i.e. substitution, insertion, deletion and permutation, but it relies heavily on insertion and permutation. Inserting a lot of differences does not refute the presence of similarities that are higher than baserate expectations. Permuting the sequence of events or merging events does not refute the source of the events in uncredited material, even though it makes side by side comparisons difficult to do because it is hard to see the forest for the trees with a lot of inserted or permuted material.

3.2. Linguistic Methods for Detecting Plagiarism, With Examples from This Case

56. There are three methods for detecting plagiarism that correlate to these three strategies for plagiarizing.

3.2.1. Detection of Copy-Paste Plagiarism

57. The main way of detecting copy-paste plagiarism is known as **overlapping n-grams**. An n-gram is a **specific number of words in a row**, where the number of words is indicated by the n. I prefer to call this **n words in a row**. The idea that language can be modeled and measured by n-grams was introduced in the 1940's.[18] The n-gram language model is still used today in large-language models developed by OpenAI, Google, and other computational linguistics companies.

58. For detecting overlapping words-in-a-row, first the two documents to be compared are split into segments of n-words-in-a-row so that each document becomes a list of n-words-in-a-row. Then the lists of n-words-in-a-row from each document are compared for matches, or overlaps. The number of overlaps is less important than the fact that overlaps exist, because any amount of plagiarism still signifies plagiarism. But an inordinate amount of overlaps does indicate an inordinate amount of reuse of the original document. The processes of segmenting a document into words-in-a-row and finding matches are tedious, so software is typically used for this process. ALIAS TATTLER includes a procedure for segmenting a document into n-words-in-a-row, where the n can be from two to twelve, and finding matches.

59. It is generally accepted in forensic linguistics that detection of copy-paste plagiarism requires that at least 6-words-in-a-row, exactly the same, are found in the source material and the plagiarism.[19] This is because 2-, 3-, 4- and 5- words-

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[18]   Claude Shannon (1948). *A Mathematical Theory of Communication.* THE BELL SYSTEM TECHNICAL JOURNAL, Vol 27, pp. 379-423, 623-565, July, October 1948. In 1949 this was published as a book by Claude Shannon and Warren Weaver, retitled THE MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF COMMUNICATION, Urbana: Univdersity of Illinois Press.

[19]   Olsson, John. (2008) Second Edition. FORENSIC LINGUISTICS. New York: Continuum. See also references in footnote 1.

in-a-row are so commonplace that they overlap even when two authors are not plagiarizing, but simply writing about the same topic.

60. Two, three, four or five words in a row, however, can be used for detecting key phrases in a document, and the rarity of those key phrases can also be used in plagiarism detection.

3.2.1.1. Examples of Copy-Paste Plagiarism in This Case

61. A preliminary study of 6-words-in-a-row segments in the TW and LF documents shows a large number of matches. I reviewed 700 matches that do not occur in the ten baseline documents. This study used a scrubbed, no-punctuation version.

62. Because the authors in this case are sophisticated and well-educated, I chose to focus on more sophisticated plagiaristic strategies. However, I would like to finish the 6-words-in-a-row overlapping n-grams analysis if I am permitted to do so by the Court.

3.2.2. Detection of Mosaic Plagiarism

63. The main way of detecting mosaic or patch plagiarism is known as **paraphrase recognition**. Paraphrase recognition has long been used in linguistics, and was the basis for transformational grammar in the 1950's and 1960's, upon which current linguistic theory, esspecially syntax, relies.[20]

64. A paraphrase is a re-wording of a sentence. Paraphrase techniques include **substitution, insertion, deletion and permutation**. An original sentence can be paraphrastically transformed, for example,

    a.   by substituting a synonym for a word in the original,

    b.   by inserting additional words into the original,

    c.   by deleting some words of the original, and

    d.   by changing the sequence, or permuting, of words in the original.

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[20]   Noam Chomsky, SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES, 's-Gravenhage: Mouton & Co., N.V. (1957); Noam Chomsky, ASPECTS OF THE THEORY OF SYNTAX, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press (1965).

65. Notice that mosaic plagiarism cannot be detected by the words-in-a-row method, because paraphrasing discombobulates the original words in a row. Instead, paraphrase recognition is required to compare the original with the plagiarized version to determine if substitution, insertion, deletion or permutation relates the original and the plagiarized version.

66. Mosaic plagiarism can be detected using software that creates a **concordance.** A concordance is a list of all words in a document. For each word, its context to the left (before the word) and to the right (after the word) are provided. The window into the left and right contexts can sometimes be set, in different concordance software, to different lengths so that smaller or larger contexts can be examined. Because the context of the word can be examined, the examiner can note if words have been inserted, deleted or changed in sequence from the original version. Concordance software can find synonyms that have been substituted when the rest of the context has stayed the same. ALIAS TATTLER includes the ability to make concordances with contexts from six to twelve words to the right and left of each word in a document.

3.2.2.1. Examples of Mosaic Plagiarism in This Case

67. In the 120 and 147 page early versions of TW Crave, the chapters are delineated using the format [Chapter Number]; the word [Chapter] appears and the number is spelled out, not written as a numeral, as in [Chapter One]. This is the same format that is in LF Blue Moon Rising 2010 and following manuscripts.

68. However, in the published version of TW Crave, the chapters are titled.

69. These chapter titles provide many examples of mosaic plagiarism in the form of allusion. Now, there is nothing illegitimate about allusion, especially when the allusion is to something in the public domain or something that can be expected to be public knowledge. Importantly, the chapter titles do demonstrate that the TW books contain proof of the ability to perform mosaic plagiarism, through substitution, insertion, deletion and permutation. Computational linguistic software that "spins text" performs mosaic plagiarism, usually through synonymizing (i.e. substitution), insertion (especially using fillers and hedges like

kind of, close to, etc), and permutation (changing active sentences to passive sentences or vice versa or deploying topicalization to shift a topic to the start of a sentence rather than the end).

70. Table 2A lists the sixty-nine (69) TW Crave chapter titles; for those chapter titles that include allusion, the allusion and the modifications using the plagiaristic strategies of substitution, insertion and deletion are listed.

Table 2A: Examples of Mosaic Plagiarism WRT Allusions in Crave Chapter Titles

TW CRAVE CHAPTER TITLE	ALLUSION	MODIFICATION STRATEGY
00 If You're Not Living on the Edge, You're Taking Up Too Much Space		
01 Landing Is Just Throwing Yourself at the Ground and Hoping You Don't Miss		
02 Just Because You Live in a Tower Doesn't Make You a Prince		
03 Vampire Queens Aren't the Only Ones with a Nasty Bite		
04 Shining Armor Is So Last Century	Knight in Shining Armor	Deletion *Knight in*
05 Things Hot Pink and Harry Styles Have in Common		
06 No, I Really Don't Want to Build a Snowman		
07 Something Really Freaking Wicked This Way Comes		
08 Live and Let Die	Live and Let Live (also Bond Reference)	Substitution *Die* for *Live*
09 Even Hell Has its Factions		

10 Turns Out the Devil Wears Gucci	The Devil Wears Prada	Insertion of *Turns Out;* Substitution *Gucci* for *Prada*
11 In the Library, No One Can Hear You Scream		
12 It's All Fun and Games Until Someone Loses Their Life	It's all fun and games until someone gets hurt	Substitution *loses their life* for *gets hurt*
13 Just Bite Me	Just Kiss Me	Substitution *Bite* for *Kiss*
14 Knock, Knock, Knocking on Death's Door	Knock Knock Knocking on Heaven's Door	Substitution *Death's* for *Heaven's*
15 So Hell Actually Can Freeze Over	When Hell Freezes Over	Insertion of *Actually Can*
16 Sometimes Keeping Your Enemies Close Is the Only Thing that Prevents Hypothermia		
17 It's Discretion, not Diamonds, That's a Girl's Best Friend	Diamonds are a Girl's Best Friend	Insertion of *Discretion Not*
18 How Many Hot Guys Does it Take to Win a Snowball Fight?		
19 We Came, We Fought, I Froze	I came, I fouhgt, I conqured	Substitution *We* for *I, Froze* for *Conquered*
20 There's Never a Parachute Around When You Need One		
21 I Like Standing on My Own Two Feet, but Getting Swept Off Them Feels Surprisingly Good, Too		
22 Baby, It's Hot in Here…	Baby It's Cold Outside, Baby It's Cold Inside	Substitution *Hot* for *Cold*, *In here* for *Outside*
23 Never Bring an Ice Cream Scoop to a Gun Fight	Never bring a knfie to a gun fight	Substitution *ice cream scoop* for *knife*
24 Waffles Are the Way to a Girl's Everything		

25 Truly, Madly, Deeply Bitten	Truly Madly Deeply	Insertion of *Bitten*
26 The Uniform Doesn't Make the Woman, But it Sure Does Bring Out the Insecurities	Clothes make the man	Insertion of *Doesn't,* Substitution *Uniform* for *Clothes*, *Woman* for *Man*
27 Ten-Degree Weather Gives a Whole New Meaning to the Cool Kids' Table		
28 "To Be or Not to Be" Is a Question, Not a Pickup Line	To Be Or Not to Be that is the question	Deletion of *That,* insertion of *Not a pickup line*
29 With Friends Like These, Everyone Needs Hard Hats	With friends like these, who needs enemies	Substitution *Everyone* for *who*, *hard hats* for *enemies*
30 You Make the Earth Shake Under My Feet…and Everywhere Else, Too	You Make the Earth Move Under MY Feet	Substitution *Shake* for *Move*, Insertion of *and everywhere else too*
31 Big Girls Don't Cry (Unless They Want To)	Big Girls Don't Cry	Insertion of *unless they want to*
32 It's Not a Coincidence that Denali and Denial Use All the Same Letters		
33 Madonna's Not the Only One with a Lucky Star		
34 All's Fair in Love and Earthquakes	All's Fair In Love and War	Substitution of *Earthquakes* for *War*
35 Baked Alaska Is More than Just a Yummy Dessert		
36 No Harm, All Foul	no harm, no foul	Substitution of *all* for *no*
37 Don't Ask the Question if You Can't Handle the Answer		
38 Nothing Says "I Like You" Like a Fang to the Throat		

39 There's Never a Hallucinogen Around When You Need One		
40 Be Careful What You Witch For	Be careful what you wish for	Substitution of *witch* for *wish*
41 Vampires, Dragons, and Werewolves, Oh My!	Lions, Tigers and bears oh my!	Substitution of *vampires* for *lions*, *dragons* for *tigers* and *werewolves* for *bears*
42 Good Thing Pancakes Aren't on Today's Menu		
43 What Doesn't Kill You Still Scares the Hell Out of You	What doesn't kill you makes you stronger	Substitution of *still scares the hell out of you* for *makes you stronger*
44 Sweet Home Alaska	Sweet Home Alabama	Substitution of *Alaska* for *Alabama*
45 I Always Knew There Was Fire Between Us; I Just Didn't Realize it Was Your Breath		
46 I'll Get You and Your Little Dog, Too	I'll get you and your little dog too	
47 The First Bite Is the Deepest	The first cut is the deepest	Substitution of *bite* for *cut*
48 Is That a Wooden Stake in Your Pocket or Are You Just Happy to See Me?	Is that a pistol in your pocket or are you just glad to see me?	Substitution of *wooden stake* for pistol
49 Eventually the World Breaks Everyone		
50 He Who Lives in Stone Towers Should Never Throw Dragons	he who lives in glass houses shouldn't throw stones	Substitition of *stone towers* for *glass houses*, *dragons* for *stones*
51 Trial by Dragon Fire	Trial by fire	Insertion of *dragon*
52 If You Can't Live Without Me, Why Aren't You Dead Yet?		
53 If This Kiss Is Going to Start a War, it May as Well Be Worth It	the kiss that ended the war	Insertion of *so if this, going to start a,*

		it may was well be worth it
54 What Could Possibly Be More Interesting than Kissing Me?		
55 No Use Crying Over Spilled Tea	no use crying over spilled milk	Substitution of *tea* for *milk*
56 Vampire Girl Gone Wild	Girls gone wild	Insertion of *vampire*
57 Double, Double, Toil and a Whole Lot of Trouble	double double toil and trouble	Insertion of *a whole lot of*
58 Never Do a Trust Fall with Someone Who Can Fly		
59 Carpe Kill-Em	Carpe Diem	Substitution of *Kill* for *Di*
60 Some Call it Paranoia, But I Call it an Evil Bitch Trying to Use You as a Human Sacrifice		
61 Sticks and Stones May Break Your Bones, but Vampires Will Kill You	Sticks and stones may break your bones, but words will never kill you	Substitution of *vampires* for *words*, deletion of *never*
62 Where There's Smoke, There's a Dead Vampire	Where there's smoke, there's fire	Substitution of *a dead vampire* for *fire*
63 A Bite to Remember	A Kiss to Remember	Substitution of *Bite* for *Kiss*
64 All's Well that Ends with Marshmallows	All's well that ends well	Insertion of with *marshmallows*
65 Why Can't a Girl Just Have an Ordinary HEA These Days?		
00 She Persisted — Jaxon—		
01 You Only Think You're a Prince If You Don't Have a Tower—Jaxon—		

02 It Only Takes One Hot Vampire to Win a Snowball Fight—Jaxon—		
03 If You Want to Feel Better, Never Ask an Evil Vampire a Question—Jaxon—		

71. Of the sixty-nine (69) TW Crave chapter titles, thirty-seven (37) contain an allusion, and thirty-six (36) of those containing an allusion are modified with a plagiaristic strategy of substitution, insertion or deletion. A highly salient feature of the TW Crave chapter titles is the use of borrowing and modifying public knowledge. The rate for this literary device is 36 of 69 chapter titles, or 52%.

72. Table 2B shows how this strategy of modifying allusions continues in the TW Crave Series, with only one example from many in each book.

Table 2B: Examples of Mosaic Plagiarism WRT Allusions in Later Chapter Tiles in Series

TW Title with Allusion	Allusion in TW Chapter Title To….	Modification On Allusion
Crush 110 Heeeeeeeeere's Hudson	Heeeeeeeeere's Johnny	Substition of *Hudson* for *Johnny*
Covet 06 A Tale of Two Vegas	A Tale of Two Cities	Substition of *Vegas* for *Cities*
Court 43 Mommy Not So Dearest	Mommy Dearest	Insertion of Not So

73. Further, I examined whether the ten baselines authors use chapter titles and modify allusions in the chapter titles in the way that TW does, or differently. In the ten baseline books, there are 358 chapters (where prologue, epilogue and

chapters from the next book in the series, if included in the book are all counted as chapters). Of the ten baseline authors, only four use chapter titles (I do not include Maggie Stiefvater as the chapter titles are consistently a character name and temperature).

74. Of these four (4) authors who use chapter titles, there are 105 chapters. However, of these 105 titles chapters from four (4) baseline authors, only eight (8) chapter titles from two baseline authors contain allusion. Table 3 shows four baseline authors who title chapters, with the few examples of allusion in the title, i.e. a borrowing of something in public domain or common knowledge.

Table 3: Comparison Authors' Use of Allusions in Chapter Titles

Author Who Uses Chapter Titles	Does Title Contain Allusion?	Allusion	Any Modification On Allusion?
CC	none	--	--
LK	yes, three	The Lion's Den	No
		Idle Hands	No
		Where There's Smoke	No
KG	yes, five	The Real Boo Radley	No
		Marian The Librarian	No
		The Writing On the Wall	No
		When the Saints Go Marching In	No
		White Christmas	No
SM	none	--	--

75. In the ten (10) baseline novels, the use of allusion in chapter titles is very rare, being attested only eight (8) in 105 chapters (7.6%) or taken in regard to the entire

baseline novels, only eight (8) chapter titles of a specific type (those containing allusion) in 358 total chapters (2.2%). The expectation of allusion in chapter titles in this genre is low, and one remarkable characteristic of the TW Crave series is the fact that allusion in chapter titles at a rate of 52% is spectacularly higher than the baseline rate of 7.6% (or 2.2%).

76. These examples of mosaic plagiarism in the TW chapter titles, which no one disputes are original to the TW books, are very similar to examples of mosaic plagiarism in the body of the works, where patterns of mosaic plagiarism are disputed.

77. In the following examples, color coding is employed to indicate the specific strategies of mosaic plagiarism that relate the source material in the Freeman Manuscripts and the related material in the TW books: Substitution (in blue), Deletion (in red), Insertion (in green), Permutation underlined

78. LF Blue Moon Rising 2011 and TW Crave (deletion, substitution, insertion)

    a. He grinned… as if he knew exactly what effect he had on me

    b. He's grinning… he knows exactly what kind of effect he's having on me

79. LF Blue Moon Rising 2011 and TW Crave (deletion, substitution)

    a. winter in Alaska must be like living on the moon

    b. [winter in] Alaska feels like [living on] the moon

80. LF Blue Moon Rising 2011 and TW Crave (substitution, permutations)

    a. He brought his thumb to his lips and licked it, his gaze locked with mine

    b. Then brings his thumb to his lips and –holding my gaze with his own—his thumb in his mouth and slowly sucks off the blood

81. LF Blue Moon Rising 2011 and TW Crave (substitution, deletion)

    a. I wanted the ground to just open up and swallow me

    b. I pray for the ground to open up and swallow me

82. LF Blue Moon Rising 2011 and TW Crave (substitution)

31

    a.   My mouth opens and closes like a fish out of water…I struggle for air

    b.   His mouth opening and closing like a fish out of water as he struggles for a decent response

83. LF Blue Moon Rising 2012 and TW Crave (substitution, insertion)

    a.   I'd been taken. By demons. Soul sucking demons.

    b.   How was I supposed to know that Angie was a soul-sucking demon?

    c.   Note the change in punctuation, which can foil words-in-a-row detection.

84. LF Blue Moon Rising 2014 and TW Crave (substitution)

    a.   The coppery tang of blood fills my mouth

    b.   The metallic taste of blood pooling in my mouth

85. LF Blue Moon Rising 2011 and TW Crush (substitution, permutation)

    a.   she said in a saccharine sweet voice

    b.   I keep my voice saccharine sweet

86. LF Blue Moon Rising 2013 and TW Covet (permutation, deletion, insertion)

    a.   Word vomit… I'm possessed by a wracking case of babbling, stumbling idiocy, with no control of what comes out of my mouth

    b.   The more I babble, the more stonelike Hudson's face becomes until I force myself to stop vomiting words

87. LF Blue Moon Rising 2010 and TW Court (permutation, substitution, insertion)

    a.   like a small Stonehenge

    b.   All right, Stonehenge Lite it is.

88. There are many more examples of mosaic plagarism provided in the complaint. The point I am making with these examples is that each one (as well as the others in the complaint) are **prototypical of plagiaristic strategies employed in mosaic plagiarism—each one listed above show how substitution, deletion, insertion and permutation are used to disguise the original material through**

paraphrase. The examples cannot be discounted as legitimate allusion, because the original material is not, and was not, in the public domain since it was not published, but the original material was within the domain of the publishing house.

89. One of the features of mosaic plagiarism, as mentioned previously, is that the distance between the source material and the paraphrased material is fairly short. The transformations are localized, and often are visible within the same sentence or clause or phrase, as shown in the examples above. This close-proximity or near-distance is why it is easy to spot the mosaic plagiarism strategies in the TW chapter titles, and why the material from the target and suspect documents can be easily related to each other. Conceptual plagiarism, as noted previously, is less localized than mosaic plagiarism, and the transformative operations of substitution, deletion, insertion and permutation are deployed at a more expansive level. For example, consider these two excerpts from LF Blue Moon Rising 2014 and TW Crave:

90. I start to **<u>struggle</u>** in earnest… I shout,

91. **<u>buck</u>**<u>ing and kicking</u> against him as hard as I can.

92. I slam my **head** back with as much force as I can,

93. aiming to break his **nose**.

94. I **<u>struggle</u>** against him,

95. lashing out blindly with my feet…

96. I **buck** backwards for all I'm worth, **head** butting him.

97. Crack! I've hit his **nose**.

98. These excerpts provide a strong example of conceptual plagiarism, because the strikingly similar conception of the particular type of physical struggle which the

heroine endures is conveyed over several clauses, with only four key content words in common (*struggle, buck, head, nose*).[21]

3.2.3. Detection of Conceptual Plagiarism

99. The main way of detecting conceptual plagiarism is **key concept comparison**. This comparison determines whether key concepts are treated in the same way in the original and suspect documents, by examining the **keyword lexical clusters** for the key concepts. While different methods for key concept comparison differ in technical details, all of the methods for detecting conceptual plagiarism focus on examining lexical clusters, whether the lexical clusters are discovered through latent semantic indexing, transformer word vectors, or concordance collocations.[22]

100. Each keyword is central to a *lexical cluster, the words that co-occur with it*, or the keyword's collocations. One way to measure similarity is to determine how much overlap there is between lexical clusters of the same keyword in different texts.

   a. When lexical clusters from different authors have *high overlap*, the concept of the keyword in those authors is similar: the authors are thinking

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[21] This example is actually quite similar to an example of plagiarism provided in Coulthard and Johnson (2007:188), where keyword overlaps are dispersed with intervening material as part of the disguise as well as Olsson's analysis of plagiarism in Langewische's *American Ground* which was published by Art Science Research Laboratory at https://www.wtclivinghistory.org/project1/plagiarism-in-american-ground-langwiesche-fails-to-cite-wall-street-journal-and-la-times-journalists-exclusive-interviews/

[22] Key concept comparison using clusters of words is well-known in plagiarism studies. In much of the current literature on plagiarism detection outside forensic linguistics, the methods are deployed for detecting academic plagiarism, deduplicating scientific literature or improving search through topic discovery.Although I am not using the particular methods described in the following three examples, I provide them merely to show that lexical clusters are a central technique for detecting text similarity from the point of view of statistics, information retrieval and conceptual plagiarism.

- Deerwester, S. (1988). *Improving information retrieval with latent semantic indexing.* In PROCEEDINGS OF THE 51ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE (vol. 25, pp. 36–40).
- Hienz Dreher (2007). *Automatic Conceptual Analysis for Plagiarism Detection*, ISSUES IN INFORMING SCIENCE & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (Vol 4).
- Chang, CY., Lee, SJ., Wu, CH. *et al.* 2021. *Using word semantic concepts for plagiarism detection in text documents*. INF RETRIEVAL J **24**, 298–321 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10791-021-09394-4

and using the keyword is a similar way because they put the keyword with similar companion words.

b. When lexical clusters from different authors have *low (or no) overlap*, the concept of the keyword in those authors is different: the authors are thinking and using the keyword in different ways because they use different sets of companion words with the keyword.

101.   When I perform keyword lexical cluster overlap, I use ALIAS because ALIAS implements multiple text analysis algorithms and statistical procedures. Procedures for computerized text analysis are reported in basic textbooks in linguistics, e.g. Ohio State University's *Language Files*,[23] as well as more advanced textbooks in corpus and computational linguistics, e.g. Gries (2009),[24] Cantos-Gómez (2013),[25] and McEnery and Hardie (2012).[26]

102.   The keyword lexical cluster overlap method demonstrates both similarity and difference between texts. This is important because, in combination with the baseline authors, it enables the method to meet the known error rate factor in the Daubert standard for scientific evidence.[27] In this case, the ten baseline authors, authors who could not possibly have plagiarized from the Freeman manuscripts, were consistently not identified as too similar to the Freeman manuscripts. In other words, the keyword lexical cluster overlap method does not automatically find similarity: it finds similarity where the similarity actually exists.

3.1.3. Method of Conceptual Plagiarism Detection in This Case

103.   I processed the documents in the following steps:

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[23] Mihalicek, V. and Wilson, C. (eds.) Department of Linguistics, The Ohio State University. (2011) LANGUAGE FILES. Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University Press. Pages. 640-641.

[24] Gries, Stefan Th. 2009. QUANTITATIVE CORPUS LINGUISTICS WITH R: A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION. New York: Routledge.

[25] Cantos Gómez, P. 2013. STATISTICAL METHODS IN LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTIC RESEARCH. Sheffield, UK: Equinox.

[26] McEnery, T. and Hardie, A. (2012). CORPUS LINGUISTICS: METHOD, THEORY AND PRACTICE. Cambridge Textbooks in Linguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[27] *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993).

a.   Using ALIAS TATTLER, I scrubbed all the documents, removing formatting information, pagination, chapter numbering and graphics.

b.   Using ALIAS TATTLER, I lemmatized all the documents, using the industrial platform SpaCy.

c.   I checked all lemmatized results to make sure that stray punctuation was removed and that odd forms were regularized.

d.   Using ALIAS TATTLER, I extracted function words from the lemmatized version of all the documents. From this I made versions of all the documents in which only lemmatized content words occur.

e.   I selected keywords based on the complaint's description of similarities between the Freeman Manuscripts and the Wolff books (Complaint pages 13-20).

f.   From this review, I had 35 words for keywords.

g.   I created lexical clusters for each of these keywords using only lemmatized content words that occur within 12 items to the right and 12 items to the left of the keyword. Since an average clause in English is about ten words, and the version has stripped out function words, the 12 words may contain the content words of about 2 clauses on either side of the keyword.

    i.   This is a very conservative approach, for two reasons.

    ii.   A 12-word context on left and right means that the other words that cluster (or collocate) with the keyword must occur with it in fairly close proximity.

    iii.   I did not include synonyms of any of the words, neither the keywords nor the companion words in the lexical cluster.

h.   Using ALIAS LexiLap, I ran searches for each keyword in each author's documents (LF, TW and the ten baseline authors). From these searches

LexiLap saves the lexical clusters for each keyword for each author (LF, TW, and the ten baseline authors) as running text.

i. For each lexical cluster's running text, LexiLap deduplicates terms so that each lexical cluster contains only one use of a term in the cluster for each author.

j. I then ran lexical overlap comparisons between each author's use of each keyword cluster. The lexical overlap comparison counts the number of matching terms in the keyword cluster from LF and the corresponding keyword cluster in TW and the ten authors. These matching terms constitute the overlap between the authors' keyword clusters.

k. I calculated the amount of overlap that the comparison author has with LF cluster as the number of comparison authors' matching terms divided by number of terms in the LF cluster.

  i. This is the Author Overlap Rate.

  ii. For each keyword, there is an Author Overlap Rate for each pair of authors, LF and TW, LF and AN, LF and AP and so forth.

l. I then calculated the average overlap rate from the **ten baseline authors'** Author Overlap Rates, for each keyword.

  i. This is the Overlap BaseRate.

  ii. Note that only the ten baseline authors are used for the Overlap BaseRate.

  iii. Each keyword lexical cluster has its own Overlap BaseRate.

m. I sorted the comparison authors' (TW and the ten baseline authors) Author Overlap Rates to see who had the highest Author Overlap Rate i.e. which comparison author's use of the keyword was most similar to LF.

  i. This sort enables us to see who is closest or most similar to LF.

n. I performed this sort for each of the keywords.

104. As an example, consider the keyword *fist.*

105. The keyword lexical cluster overlaps for TW and the ten baseline author is shown below, sorted from highest to lowest amount of overlap with LF

Table 4: Keyword [fist] Overlaps Ranked for Comparison Authors

Comparison Authors	RANKED Overlap Rates Of Comparison Authors
Tracy Wolff	47.5
Lauren Kate	22.16666667
Becca Fitzpatrick	17.5
Cassandra Clare	17.16666667
Maggie Stiefvater	14.666666667
Kami Garcia	13.83333333
Stephanie Meyer	11.66666667
Alyson Noel	6.666666667
Aprilynne Pike	5.833333333
LJ Smith	5
Richelle Mead	2.666666667

106. TW's rate of overlap with LF, at 47.5, is far higher than the Overlap BaseRate which is the average of the baseline authors' overlaps. For the the keyword *fist,* the Overlap BaseRate is 11.71.

107. Please see the attached Annex 2 for output from ALIAS LexiLap.

3.1.4. The Statistical Analysis in This Case

108. There are two ways to look at the data statistically.

109. First, we can ask: how far is the highest overlap rate from the expected overlap rate? For this we use the standard deviation statistic.

110. Second, we can ask: how likely is it that TW would have the most similar (i.e. highest ranking) overlap in the tests? For this we use the binomial probabilty statistic.

Standard Deviation Statistic

111. For each keyword, all of the ten baseline authors had a rate of overlapping with LF. These individual Author Overlap Rates are averaged to get an average for how much overlap we can expect from ten different authors writing in the same genre.

112. From the average (the Overlap BaseRate), I used Excel to calculate the standard deviation. Standarad deviation measures the amount of variation or dispersion in a dataset. In this use, it measures how much the ten baseline author's vary from the mean of their overlaps with LF.

113. Using the standard deviation, I calculated 1 and 2 standard deviations below and above the Overlap BaseRate. This range tells us how far an Author Overlap Rate is from the Overlap BaseRate. In the example of the keyword *fist,* the Overlap BaseRate is 11.71 and the standard deviation is 6.43. This means that an overlap rate of 11.71 plus 6.43 = 18.15 is within one 1 standard deviation from the mean.

114. For 2 standard deviations above the Overlap BaseRate, the comparison author would have to have an overlap rate with LF of 24.58. Two standard deviations above a mean is significant statistically.

115. Even if a comparison author had an overlap rate of 24.58, because this rate is 2 standard deviations above the expected rate, the chance of this occurring just randomly is very slim (a p value for two standard deviations above the mean is usually about 1 in a thousand).

116. Note that, for the keyword *fist*, TW's overlap rate is 47.5, which is more than 5 standard deviations higher than the Overlap BaseRate. In order to get near TW's overlap rate of 47.5, I have to add the standard deviation 6.43 five times to the Average Overlap rate of 11.71 to get 43.89 (or five standard deviations above the mean) and that is sstill a bit lower than TW's overlap rate.

117. The lexical overlap between LF and TW is not coincidental or random, because the chance of it just simply happening is too rare. Since LF material was

not published and not in the public domain, the overlap cannot be considered merely a tactic of literary allusion: literary allusion is only legitimate when everyone has access to the material which is alluded to.

118.   Table 5 lists each keyword and the results of the lexical overlap analysis. From left to right, for each keyword, the Overlap BaseRate is reported. (This is the average overlap rate from the ten baseline novelists). The standard deviation (measure of dispersion among the ten baseline novelist) is reported. Then the rate for one standard deviation and two standard deviations is shown: this allows us to evaluate whether the highest ranking overlap rate is statisically signficant by being far away from the average baserate. The last two columns show the author who had the highest ranking overlap rate for the keyword, along with the authors's overlap rate.

Highest Rank (Most Overlap with LF's lexical cluster for Keyword)

119.   Table 5 shows how often TW is in the highest ranking spot, i.e. how often TW is most similar to LF. The highest ranking spot is colored yellow. If there is a tie or a close call, the other author is colored orange.

120.   Note that TW occupies the highest ranking spot, i.e. is closer to LF more than any of the other authors, in 31 of 35 keywords. I include the tie with Kami Garcia on the keyword ***book*** and do not count TW as having the highest rank because TW has a tie with Kami Garcia.

Standard Deviations (Overlap Rate Significantly Higher than the BaseRate)

121.   Table 5 also shows how often TW's overlap rate is higher than 1 standard deviation or 2 standard deviations from the Overlap BaseRate. The cells shaded in blue show where TW's overlap rate falls in terms of 1 or 2 standard deviations above the expected (average) rate.

122.   TW's Overlap Rate is consistently in the 2 (or more) standard deviations range above the expected rate. Of the 35 keywords, only 4 times does TW's Overlap Rate fall between 1 and 2 standard deviations above the mean, rather than at or higher than 2 standard deviations above the mean.

Table 5: Comparison Authors Ranked by Highest Author Overlap Rate

Keyword	Lexical Overlap BaseRate based on 10 Baseline Authors	Lexical Overlap BaseRate Standard Deviation	Positive 1 SD above baserate	Positive 2 SD above baserate	Highest Ranking Comparison Author(s)	Highest Overlap Rate for Keyword
accident	12.69	6.18	18.88	25.06	Tracy Wolff	26.75
Alaska	0.80	1.77	2.56	4.33	Tracy Wolff	47.30
alien	3.52	4.37	7.89	12.25	Tracy Wolff	19.55
aurora	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Tracy Wolff	31.67
blood	19.31	8.24	27.56	35.80	Tracy Wolff	59.33
book	27.45	9.68	37.13	46.81	Tracy Wolff	47.01
					Kami Garcia	47.01
buck	2.83	5.03	7.87	12.90	Tracy Wolff	28.33
Diego	0.48	1.51	1.98	3.49	Tracy Wolff	76.19
doorway	13.61	6.06	19.67	25.75	Tracy Wolff	24.84
dragon	1.87	3.17	5.04	8.20	Tracy Wolff	72.66
duck	13.78	8.78	22.57	31.57	Tracy Wolff	45.65
fang	4.70	6.18	10.89	17.08	Tracy Wolff	55.19
fist	11.71	6.43	18.15	24.58	Tracy Wolff	47.50
grin	22.13	27.20	49.33	76.54	Stephanie Meyer	96.13
					Tracy Wolff	56.86
herbal	0.20	0.64	0.84	1.48	Tracy Wolff	5.05
jean	16.61	5.25	21.89	27.12	Tracy Wolff	25.46
kiss	17.01	4.89	21.91	26.81	Tracy Wolff	47.76
monster	9.22	8.12	17.34	25.47	Tracy Wolff	55.94
moon	9.03	8.83	17.86	26.69	Kami Garcia	30.24
					Tracy Wolff	20.77
mutation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Tracy Wolff	14.81
northern	0.81	1.34	2.15	3.50	Tracy Wolff	16.89
protector	0.79	1.67	2.47	4.14	Tracy Wolff	16.93
queen	6.44	7.62	14.06	21.69	Tracy Wolff	53.74
selfish	9.88	8.36	18.24	26.60	Tracy Wolff	33.33
stab	9.40	4.92	14.33	19.25	Tracy Wolff	18.69
Stonehenge	0.91	2.87	3.78	6.66	Tracy Wolff	14.55
tea	5.98	6.00	11.98	17.98	Tracy Wolff	38.85
teacher	13.64	5.50	19.15	24.66	Tracy Wolff	41.73
tree	25.44	9.64	35.08	44.73	Tracy Wolff	50.37
vampire	9.63	11.95	21.59	33.54	Tracy Wolff	62.34
waggle	0.80	1.72	2.53	4.25	Tracy Wolff	20.28
werewolf	4.73	9.49	16.22	25.72	Tracy Wolff	39.35

wink	6.69	4.96	11.66	16.63	Tracy Wolff	46.61
witch	6.01	8.20	14.21	22.41	Tracy Wolff	54.27
wolf	8.94	15.32	24.26	39.58	Maggie Stiefvater	48.37
					Tracy Wolff	41.74

Binomial Probability Statistic

123.   In 31 of 35 keyword clusters, as shown in Table 5, TW had the highest Author Overlap Rate. In other words, TW uses the keywords in ways that are more similar to LF than any of the other baseline author.

124.   The binomial probability shows how often an event can be expected over a series of tests. In this case, the tests are the 35 keywords. For each keyword, the baseline authors and TW are ranked as to who has the highest overlap with LF. TW has the highest lexical overlap with LF, far greater than the baseline authors do, in 31 of the 35 keyword clusters. *How likely is it that TW will have the highest overlap with LF in 31 of the 35 tests, just as a random chance?*

125.   Using the binomial probability, for TW to be the most similar to LF, in 31 of the 35 tests, is expected by chance only fifteen in ten million times ($p =$ .0000015). Since this chance is so astronomically miniscule, we can rule out chance as the explanation for the striking similarity between the keyword lexical clusters in LF and TW.

126.   Suppose that we remove the aurora test, since none of the baseline authors use the word. Then, in 31 of 34 tests, TW has the highest overlap rate with LF. But still the chance of getting 31 of 34 top spots—i.e. highest similarity—is only 35 in hundred million times ($p = 0.00000035$).

127.   Suppose that we remove any keywords if less than half of the baseline authors used it. That move reduces the number of keywords to 24. TW still has the highest ranking spot in 21 of the keywords. Again, the chance of getting 21 out of 24 top spots—i.e. highest similarity—is only twelve in hundred thousand times ($p = 0.00012$).

128.   So even applying as much benefit of the doubt as possible, TW consistently is the most similar to LF, and the chance of this extreme level of consistently being most similar to LF is simply too slim to explain the similarity.

Instead the statistically defensible position is that TW copied LF works, especially with regard to conceptual plagiarism.

Confirmation Using Document Vector Measurement

129.   Although overlap rate is reported in the literature from forensic linguistics, such as Olsson (2008), Johnson (1997) and Coulthard and Johnson (2007), another way of measuring the similarity between texts has been developed in computational linguisitcs in the last few years. This measurement is known as vector space, word embeddings or vector embedddings. Vector space has become a standard method in computational linguistics for comparing sets of words to each other. Essentially, the vector space model of language is to input words and output numbers that characterize the words' features in large language datasets. There are numerous types and implementations of vector word embeddings. One well-established method is FLAIR, which includes the possibility of getting vector representations at the word, sentence and document level; see https://huggingface.co/flair. Because FLAIR offers a document-level vector, I selected it as a way to measure the overlaps. FLAIR is implemented in ALIAS.

130.   An important property of vector representation of documents is that vectors from different documents can be compared to each other. A standard way of comparing vectors is to use the cosine distance statistic. The cosine procedure measures how similar two vectors are. When two vectors are completely the same, the cosine similarity score is 1. When two vectors are different, the cosine similarity score is close to 0 or negative.

131.   For each keyword, I fed into FLAIR (using Reccurent Neural Network over GloVe embeddings) the overlapping words in LF and TW. This produced a vector, or a numerical representation of the LF*TW overlap. I then fed into FLAIR the overlapping words in LF and each baseline author, consecutively. This produced 10 vectors representing the lexical overlap of LF*AN, LF*AP, LF*BF, LF*CC, LF*KG, LF*LK, LF*LS, LF*MS, LF*RM and LF*SM.

132.   With two vectors, vector one representing the LF*TW overlap, and vector 2 representing LF*BaselineAuthor overlap, I used cosine distance to measure the

similarity of the LF*TW overlaps to the LF*BaselineAuthor overlaps. The question here is:

is the lexical clsuter overlap between LF and TW just the same as the lexical cluster overlaps between LF and the baseline novelists,

or *is the lexical cluster overlap between LF and TW –the amount of borrowing from LF—really different freom what can be expected from the baseline novels?*

133.	For each of the 35 keyword, the LF*BaselineAuthor cosine similarity scores are close to zero or negative, demonstrating that the ten baseline authors – even when they are using the same keyword—are using the keywords in very different ways from the Freeman Manuscripts and from the TW Crave Series. **Not one of the baseline authors's overlaps with LF has a similar vector measurement to the LF*TW overlaps**. **The overlaps between the Freeman Manuscripts and the TW Crave series are uniquely different from the baseline.**

134.	See Annex 3 for the results from ALIAS LexiLap using FLAIR and cosine similarity.

## 4.	RESULTS

135.	Based on these empirical results using standard procedures for detecting plagiarism, I conclude that it is extremely likely that the TW Crave series plagiarize the Freeman Manuscripts. The plagiarism takes place at the three levels of plagiarism: copy-paste, mosaic and conceptual, and has been found using standard methods of plagiarism detection. Statistically speaking, it is virtually impossible that the two works could have been independently created in light of my findings above.

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Date: 10 May 2023   Signature: _Carole E. Chaski PhD_

Annex 1: Chaski Curriculum Vitae

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PRIMARY SKILLS:
- **Renowned ability to explain complex, technical material in simple, clear ways**
- **Pioneering research**
- **Thorough investigation using empirically-validated Standard Operating Protocols**
- **Honest evaluation that guides stakeholders of forensic linguistic evidence**

EDUCATION:

Ph.D. in Linguistics. Department of Cognitive and Linguistic Sciences,
    Brown University, Providence, RI. 1988.
    Specialties: Syntax, Computational Linguistics, Language Change

A.M. in Linguistics. Brown University, Providence, RI. 1985.
    Specialties: Computational Linguistics, Phonology.

Summer Institute. Linguistic Society of America,
    University of Maryland, College Park, MD. 1982.
    Courses in Neurolinguistics and Syntax.

M.Ed. in Reading. University of Delaware, Newark, DE. 1981.
    Specialties: Diagnostic Testing and Remediation.

A.B. magna cum laude in Ancient Greek and English.
    Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA. 1978.

Great Books Program. St. John's College, Annapolis, MD. 1973-75.

High School Diploma with honors. Severn School, Severna Park, MD. 1973.

CERTIFICATION:

Diplomate of International Board of Forensic Engineering Sciences, 2023-2028.

SOFTWARE DEVELOPED AND DEPLOYED:

ALIAS: Automated Linguistic Identification and Assessment System 1997—
Task-specific modules include Automated (ALI), Interactive for Examiners (ALEX) and Interactive for Linguists (ALISTAIR), with access tied to level of training:

    ALIAS ALISTAIR modules:
    SynAID: Syntactic Author IDentification
    Profiler: Linguistic Indicators of Demographic Profile

    ALIAS ALEX modules:
    S-QUAL: Suicide Note Thematic Assessment
    T-QUAL: Threat Assessment Theme Assessment
    TATTLER: Multi-lingual Text Analysis Tools
    QSynAID: Quick SynAID
    Profiler2: Linguistic Capacity Assessment

    ALIAS ALI modules:
    UniAIDE: Unicode Character Author Identity Estimator (all languages in Unicode)
    C#AIDE: Character Ngram Author Identity Estimator (all languages in Unicode)
    InterTexter: Inter-relationships among texts (n-gram method, all languages in Unicode)
    SNARE: Suicide Note Classification
    ThreatAssess: Threatening Communication Classification and Ranking
    WISER1: Witness Statement Assessment for Veracity and Deception

ALIAS TATTLER: Text Analysis Tools Toward Linguistic Evidence Research 2014--
    Forensic text analysis and data management system
    Basic analysis: English, Spanish, German, Dutch, Italian, Russian, Korean, Chinese, Arabic, Farsi, Hebrew
    Advanced analysis: English and Spanish

ILER: Innovative Linguistic Evidence Research 2012--
    Software for designing and conducting forensic linguistic experiments online, obtaining vetted data from known users, with IRB approval

LEGLER: LEGal Linguistic Evidence Rulings 2013--
    Legal rulings and cases about linguistic evidence in the United States organized and annotated for both scientific and legal issues, from the 1800's to present

SCALER: SCientific Articles for Linguistic Evidence Research 2013--
    Scientific research library organized and annotated for empirical work in linguistic evidence hypothesis generation and experimental design

TRAINING SEMINARS TAUGHT:
Institute for Linguistic Evidence, Georgetown, DE

Online: Web_ALIAS (since 2009, to selected law enforcement officers)
Onsite: Using Computational Linguistics to Solve Crimes (since 2009)
Onsite: ILE Summer Workshop (attendees from US and Spain)- 2014
Onsite: ILE Software Training (attendees from Australia, Pakistan, Spain and USA) -2018

Chungbuk National University, Chungbuk, South Korea -2014
National Police University of China, Shenyang, China -2014
University of Murcia, Murcia, Spain -2015, 2017
University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain -2017
National White Collar Crime Center, USA -2020

FORENSIC LINGUISTICS CONSULTING:
This does not include any cases under confidentiality/non-disclosure agreements and ongoing cases in which I am expected to testify. Such cases include corporate, law enforcement, investigative agencies and private individual investigations.

2022.
Agahi et al v Kelly and Kelly, (Federal, Arizona) [In progress]
    Defense Attorney Todd Feltus and Sarah Humble.
    Rebuttal Report for Daubert Motion regarding plaintiff expert report's use of subjective and hypothetical "ordinary reader" rather than standard linguistics & psychology of reading

2021.
Medagoda DeSilva v DeSilva. (Federal, Oklahoma)
    Defense Attorney Gregory Meier and RhyLee Wynn.
    Rebuttal Report for Daubert Motion regarding Stylistics; the plaintiff stylistics expert was withdrawn; Case settled before the scheduled Daubert hearing.

O'Hara v. Liberty Rural Fire District et al. (State, California)
    Plaintiff Attorney Robert E Thurbon
    402 Hearing for evidence admissibility (Frye); Court ruled that testimony and evidence fully admitted, using ALIAS SynAID method

De Angelis v. Sirmey et al. (Canada)
    SCBC Vancouver Registry No. S171068
    Plaintiff Attorney William E Knutson, Q.C.
    Rebuttal Report regarding Stylistics.

Internal Affairs Investigation, Virginia Beach Police Department (State, Virginia)
    Capt. Clark,
    Audio analysis of body cam evidence.

2020.

Anoka County v Sheriff Richard Duncan (State, Minnesota)
        Plaintiff Attorney Wade Kish
        Authorship identification using ALIAS SynAID method; defendant took plea.

Mihok v Armitage (Family Court, California)
        Defense Attorney Jeffrey Cowan
        Authorship identification using ALIAS SynAID method; summary judgment in favor of
        defense prior to my testimony

2019.
United States Air Force v. Lt Col. Keithen Washington (Federal, Military)
        Defense Attorney Capt Ryan Brunson; Craig Stafford and (ret) General Jeff Arnold
        **Hauser hearing for evidence admissibility: Court ruled that testimony and evidence
        fully admitted, using ALIAS SynAID method**
        Opposing expert accepted and agreed with my analysis; Guglio

IBCB Insurance investigation (British Columbia, Canada)
        In house counsel Scott MacFarlane
        Authorship identification using SynAID

Naftogaz v Gazprom
        Defense Attorney DLA Piper Moscow, DLA Piper London, Roschier Stockholm
        Authorship identification using SynAID; review of other experts' methods and reports
        Case settled

Daoist Traditions School of Chinese Medicine Personnel Investigation (Asheville, NC, USA)
        Authorship identification related to personnel decision

Mohanadass Partnership Judicial Ruling Investigation (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
        Authorship identification of judicial rulings, using SynAID method

2018.
Eloqui Voice Systems LLC v. Nuance Communications Inc (California)
        Plaintiff attorney J. Curt Edmondson Esq, Edmondson Law Office
        Case involving relatedness of texts for patent infringement.

Vantage v Edgenuity. (Pennsylvania)
        Defense attorney Jim Goggin Esq, Verrill Dana LLP
        Relatedness of texts for copyright infringement analysis.
        Case settled.

Bellino Military Suicide Investigation. (Federal, Military)

Plaintiff attorney Will M. Helixon, Law Office of Will M Helixon
Authenticity of alleged suicide note.

St Charles Parish vs Bell. (State, Louisiana)
Authorship Peer Review of Stylistics ("sociolinguist") Expert
Opposing expert was withdrawn the night before the scheduled Daubert hearing scheduled.

2017.
Appeal.
The Russian Federation v. Veteran Petroleum Limited. C/09/477160/ HA ZA 15-1
The Russian Federation v. Yukos Universal Limited. C/09/477162/ HA ZA 15-2
The Russian Federation v. Hulley Enterprises Limited. C/09/481619/ HA ZA 15-112
The Hague District Court, The Netherlands.
Appellate attorneys Niuscha Bassiri and Rob Meijer.
Hanotiau & van den Berg
Case involving authorship of Arbitration Awards.

Neborsky v. "Democracy Dames."
Plaintiff Attorney Deborah Bucknam Esq.
Case involving authorship of anonymous online posts and mailed letters.

Human Resources Investigation
Bottom Line.
Tom Gallitano, Esq., Conn Kavanaugh Rosenthal Peisch & Ford LLP
Case involving authorship of anonymous online posts and mailed letters.

Juvenile Investigation
Frank Marsh, Intelligence Analyst
Assessment of letter for level of threat using ALIAS ThreatAssess.

Makino v. Bleich
Plaintiff attorney Donald Kula Esq, Perkins Coie LLP
Case involving authorship of emails.

Collins v. Jackson Public School District.
Plaintiff attorney Imhotep Alkabanu-lan, Esq.
Case involving authorship of judicial ruling and relatedness of texts.

Insurance investigation.
Sharice Marootian Esq, Law Offices of Abdulaziz, Grossbart & Rudman

2016.
The Russian Federation v. Veteran Petroleum Limited. C/09/477160/ HA ZA 15-1

The Russian Federation v. Yukos Universal Limited. C/09/477162/ HA ZA 15-2
The Russian Federation v. Hulley Enterprises Limited. C/09/481619/ HA ZA 15-112
  The Hague District Court, The Netherlands.
  Plaintiff Attorneys Nathaniel Jedrey and Lawrence Friedman.
  Case involving authorship of Arbitration Awards.

Homicide Investigation.
  Det. Vernon Siders, Davidsonville Police Department, Davidsonville, NC.

Kamenski v. Wellington School District et al.
  Plaintiff Attorney Stuart Torch Esq, Elfvin, Klingshirn, Royer & Torch LLC
  Case involving authorship of anonymous letter to employer.
  Sworn report.
  Case settled.

Human Resources Investigation.
  Paul Bourzikas, Vice-President, Genessee Wyoming Railroad.
  Case involving relatedness of texts given as incident reports.

Human Resources Investigation.
  Evan Jenkins, Nine9 Agency.
  Case involving authorship identification of anonymous posts and letters.

Koopmeiners vs Care.Com.
  Plaintiff attorney Gail C Groy Esq., Axley Brynelson LLP
  Case involving expected capacity for comprehension of documents and document
  relatedness to other documents.
  Case settled.

Ruzton v Irizarry
  Defense attorney Phil Martin Esq, Kastner Kim LLP
  Case involving authorship of anonymous letter.
  Case settled.

Human Resources Investigation.
  Giles Stanley Esq, SERMO.
  Case involving Glassdoor posts.

2015.
State of Florida vs. Augustine Bollo.
  Assistant District Attorney K. Harper.
  Case involving confession to sexual assault of minor.
  Report reviewing forensic stylist's report.
  Defense's forensic stylistics expert was withdrawn.

Mylan Trademark.
     Defense Attorney Lara Holzman.
     Psycholinguistic analysis of word recognition strategies related to mark similarity.
     Case settled.

State of Tennessee vs. Jenelle Potter.
     Defense Attorney Cameron Hyder, Law Office of Cameron L. Hyder
     Case involving authorship of electronic texts.
     Report reviewing forensic stylist's report.
     State's forensic stylistics expert excluded after Frye hearing.

State of Idaho vs. Lael Hemmert.
     Defense Attorney Michael Allen, Sanderson Law Office.
     Case involving authorship text messages in charges of kidnapping and rape.
     Report of SynAID method and results on authorship of text messages.
     State withdrew charges of kidnapping and rape.

2014.
Brick vs. Misicko, John Doe #1, John Doe #2, John Doe #3, and John Doe #4.
     Plaintiff Attorneys Daniel Batterman, Law Office of Daniel Batterman
     and Keith Sachs, Metaxas Norman & Pidgeon, LLP.
     Deposition.
     Case involving authorship of anonymous blog posts. Case settled.

Chevron v. Donziger.
     Plaintiff Attorney Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, James Sabovich
     Case involving authorship and translation of Spanish documents.
     Consulting expert to advise attorneys on other linguists' reports and analyses.

Theranos v. Fuisz.
     Plaintiff Attorney Boies, Schiller & Flexner LLP, Jay Marsillo
     Case involving similarity of patent applications.
     Case settled.

2013.
United State Attorney's Office, Western District of Kentucky.
     Assistant US Attorney Marisa Ford.
     Investigation related to Ricky Kelly; issue of authorship. Case withdrawn.

Scripps College of the Claremont Colleges, Faculty Investigation.
     Plaintiff Attorney Lawrence A Walraven.
     Case involving faculty authorship of anonymous letters.
     Case mediated and settled.

Investigation of Authorship in Mark Hanna Biography by Thomas Beers.
    Historian Kristie Miller and attorney Robert McGinnis. www.hnn.com

Death Investigation of Shane Todd.
    Mary Todd.

2012
State of Washington vs William Hargrove.
    Defense Attorney David Hearrean.
    Case involving authorship of note alleging child sexual abuse.
    Frye Hearing regarding admissibility of text typing authentication method.
    Qualified as Expert Witness in Spokane Co Superior Court.
    Testimony ruled fully admissible (capacity and text typing methods).

Investigation of authorship of corporate communications.
    Edward Geib.

2011
State of California Re: Masters Habeas Corpus Investigation
    Deputy Attorney General Alice Lustre.
    Consulting expert to advise on forensic linguistic methods. Case under appeal.

In re: Marriage of Isaacs.
    Public Defender Chris Thomas, Los Angeles County.
    Review of forensic stylist's report.

State of Connecticut vs Robert Pentland
    Public Defender, Attorney Thomas Ullman
    Witness tampering in communications.

State of Washington vs. Justin Summa.
    Public Defender Kari Reardon, Spokane
    Understanding of Miranda warning by mentally-challenged juvenile.

Gemological Institute of America vs. EGL USA.
    Defense Attorney Alston & Bird LLP, Lara Holzman
    Trademark similarity.

2010
State of Nebraska v. Jose Jefferson
    Investigation support to Lincoln Police Department for Threat Assessment.

Lennar Corporation vs. Barry Minkow

Curriculum Vitae of Carole E. Chaski, PhD   9

Plaintiff Attorney O'Melveny & Myers LLP, Kathryn Cahan
Authorship of posts on "whistleblower" website; consulting expert.

2008
Arsenault Gibson v. Dixon.
    Plaintiff Attorney David DeLugas.
    Case involving authorship of hacked match.com profile.
    Qualified as Expert Witness in Fulton Co (Atlanta GA) Superior Court.
    Testimony ruled fully admissible; Judge overruled Daubert motion to exclude.

Robert Wood, PhD.
    Case involving authorship of "Majestic Documents." Research project.

RCMC v Westchester.
    Plaintiff Attorneys William T. Brooks and Jeffrey F. Ryan
    Case involving authorship of adjuster's report. Sworn report. Case settled.

Investigation re: Nunez v. Berdy.
    Defense Attorney Major William Helixon Brigade Judge Advocate of USA TF Bayonet
    Case involving authorship of e-mails. Sworn Report for internal investigation.

Hanus v Hale.
    Plaintiff Attorney Gary Jander.
    Case involving authorship of witness statements.
    Rebuttal of forensic stylistics analysis.
    Sworn report and Deposition. Forensic stylistics witness withdrawn.

Best Western International v. John Doe.
    Defense Attorneys Crystal Rowe and Richard Mullineax.
    Case involving authorship of blog posts.
    Sworn Report and Sworn Deposition. Case settled; Clients won over $2M settlement
    with ability to disclose terms of settlement.

Berkery v. Estate of Lyle Stewart.
    Pro Se.
    Case involving defamation; analysis of documents for defamatory language.
    Sworn report. Case settled.

2007
New Jersey v. Melanie McGuire.
    Defendant Attorneys Stephen Turano and Joseph Tacapina
    Case involving authorship of anonymous communications to police and prosecutors.
    Rebuttal of forensic stylistics analysis, sworn report; Frye hearing and trial testimony.

Forensic stylistics analyst stipulated as not an expert in authorship identification, not permitted to state any conclusion as to authorship or refer to any numbers. **Qualified as Expert Witness in New Jersey.**

Shovers et al. v Shovers.
    Plaintiff Attorneys Matthew O'Neal and Jeremy Levinson.
    Case involving authorship of sale agreement. Sworn report, deposition.

Michael Heiser. Case involving authorship of the "Majestic documents".
    Report.

2006
Brampton Flying Club v Robert Keeping. (Canada) 2006.
    Sworn Report, Rebuttal of forensic stylistic/alternative methods. Case settled.

Nautilus v. Icon. 2006.
    Plaintiff Attorney Alex Tamin.
    Sworn report; Case involving trademark similarity.
    Opposing expert withdrawn just before my scheduled deposition.

C. T. Zao. Case involving single or collaborative authorship of narrative essay.
    Report.

Cahill v. Schaffer 2006.
    Plaintiff Attorney Robert Beste
    Smith Katzenstein and Furlow
    Case involving authorship of blog posts.
    Independent analysis and rebuttal of forensic stylistics. Case settled.

Padiyar v. Yeshiva University, et al. 2006.
    Defendant Attorneys Steve Russo and Daniel Riesel.
    Case involving authorship of memorandum.
    Sworn report rebutting forensic stylistics analysis as well as independent analysis.
    Forensic stylistics analysis was not admitted as evidence.
    Case settled.

2005
S. Kokonas. Case involving single or collaborative authorship of law school exams.

Chipotle Mexican Grill v. Bolle, et al. 2005-2006. Case No.: 04 CV 2576
    Plaintiff Attorney Michael W. Skorupka.
    Case involving relatedness of training materials.
    Sworn report.

Howard v. Howard, Metropolitan Life Insurance, et al. 2005. Case No.: BC309444
> Superior Court of the State California for County of Los Angeles-Central District.
> Plaintiff Attorneys David Libman and Jeff Lewis.
> Case involving authorship of contractual letters.

State of North Carolina v. Katherine Tew. 2005.
> Defense Attorney Keith Williams.
> Case involving authorship of electronic letters on school computer.
> Sworn report.

2004
State of Florida v. Diaz Perez. Osceola County Case No. 2003 CF 002555 CR
> Defense Attorney A. Michael Bross.
> Case involving authorship of suicide note in homicide trial.
> Sworn report, deposition. Charges reduced and defendant freed.

Landmark v. Ross. 2004.
> Plaintiff Attorney Gary Larsen.
> Case involving authorship of web-published documents.

State of Washington v. Preston. 2004. Cause No. 02-1-03082-4
> Assistant District Attorney Kelly A. Fitzgerald.
> Affidavit for prosecution regarding status of reliability in forensic stylistics.
> Forensic stylistics analysis excluded.

2004
> Mazen, Hasan Matter.
> Plaintiff Attorney Robert Jarchi.
> Case involving authorship of emails. Case settled.

United States of America v. Eric Robert Rudolph. 2004. Case No. CR 00-S-0422-S
> U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division.
> Defense Attorney Paul Kish.
> Case involving authorship of anonymous letters. Defendant pled guilty.

Nuwayser, Kutani, Kutani v. Kutani. 2004.
> Plaintiff Attorney Winthrop Short.
> Case involving authorship of letters relating to inheritance.
> Sworn report. Case settled.

2003
Mowry v. Viacom, Paramount and Niccol. 2003-2005.
> Plaintiff Attorney Alan A. Heller.
> Case involving plagiarism of screenplay.

Sworn report, deposition. Cladistic methodology excluded under Daubert.

Hargett v. Hargett. 2003-2005. Case No. SDR 0017114
Defense Attorney Jack Laufenburg.
Case involving authorship of letters in custody dispute.
Qualified as Expert Witness, Placer County (California) District Court.

Kibbutz Shefayim v. Bederman. 2003. C.A. No. PJM 03-CV-2525
United States District Court for the District of Maryland, C.A. No. PJM 03-CV-2525.
Defense Attorney Ernest Tuckett.
Case involving authorship of letter confirming business relationship.
Sworn report. Case settled.

United States v. Audityan. 2003.
US District Court for the District of Texas.
Defense Attorney Rip Collins.
Case involving chat room e-mails in child sexual predator trial.

United States vs. William Emmett LeCroy, Jr. 2003. Case 2:02-CR-38.
US District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Gainesville Division.
Defense Attorneys Paul Kish and Stephanie Kearns.
Daubert Hearing on Admissibility of Handwriting/Questioned Document Examination.
Testified at Daubert Hearing, US District Court.

Beckman Coulter v. Dovatron/Flextronics. 2003. Case No. 01-CC-08395
Orange County Superior Court.
Attorney Scott Ferrell and Legal Assistant Kathy Casford.
Case involving authorship of business memorandum.
Rebuttal of forensic stylistics analysis, sworn report; forensic stylistics excluded.

Southeastern Regional Medical Center v. Jackson. 2003--.
Defense Attorney J. Clayton Culotta, Law Office of Kenneth Joel Haber, P.C.
Case involving authorship of document used for revocation of hospital privileges.
Sworn report.

Castillo-Bow v. Department of Housing and Community Development. 2002-2003.
SPB Case No. 03-0215
Plaintiff Attorney Jay Dyer, California State Employee Association.
Case involving authorship of documents used in dismissal.
Case settled.

2002
Art Science Research Laboratory. 2002.
Rhonda Roland Shearer, Executive Director, www.WTCLivingHistory.org.

World Trade Center Living History Project.
Plagiarism in William Langewiesche's *American Ground.*

Lesnick v. Mathews. 2002-2003.
Circuit Court of the City of Williamsburg and County of James City. Law No. 9530.
Attorney John Heilig, The Heilig Firm. Terrance Graves, Sands Anderson.
Case involving authorship of documents describing medical consult.
Sworn report, depositions (2).

Prajogi v. Udem. 2002.
Defense Attorneys Mark Egerman and Phil Brown, Egerman & Brown.
Case involving authorship of letters authorizing transfer of funds.
Qualified as Expert Witness, Los Angeles District Court.
Rebuttal of forensic stylistics.

2001

People of California v. Michael William Flinner. 2001-2003. Case No. SCE 211301.
Superior Court of the State California (San Diego)
Defense Attorney John A. Mitchell.
Case involving authorship of anonymous letter; capital, homicide.
Sworn report rebutting forensic stylistics; forensic stylistics excluded.

State of Florida v. Lee Anthony Hall. 2000-01. Case No. CRC00-16998CFANO-M
Assistant State Attorney Glenn Martin.
Case of attempted homicide and authorship of anonymous, confessional letter.
Sworn report of independent analysis; deposition.

Amon v. Riley/U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC. 2001. Civil Action No. 00-140
(EGS) (D.D.C.)
Assistant U.S. Attorney Meredith Manning.
Case involving authorship of electronic memoranda.
Sworn report of independent analysis. Case withdrawn by plaintiff.

Generation Ukraine Inc. v. Ukraine. 2001. ICSID Case No. ARB/00/9
Eugene J Laka, Chairman of Generation Ukraine, Inc.
Case involving authorship of letters appointing tribunal.
Sworn report.

Greene v. Dalton/US Navy, Washington, DC. 2000-01.
Assistant U.S. Attorneys Brian Sonfield and Diane Sullivan,
U.S. Navy Attorney Ray Goldstein.
Case involving authorship of electronic memoranda.
Sworn report of independent analysis.
Qualified as Expert Witness, US District Court.

Daubert Hearing; Testimony based on Syntactic Analysis Method ruled fully admissible.

2000

Walter Albers, Albers Technologies Corp, Phoenix, Arizona. 2000.
>   International Arbitration Tribunal Award.
>   Text analysis of award document for register and dialect.

1990- 1999.

Zarolia v. Osborne/Buffalo Environmental Corp., Annapolis, MD. 1998.
>   Defense Attorney Linda M. Schuett.
>   Case involving wrongful termination; authorship of damaging anonymous letters.
>   **Qualified as Expert Witness, Superior Court of Maryland.**

U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Division, Arlington, VA. 1997-98.
>   Case involving obstruction of justice; authorship of threatening letters and emails.

Metro-Dade Police Department, Miami, FL. 1996.
>   Case involving hate crime; dialect features of graffiti.

Johnston City Police Department, Johnston, RI. 1994-5.
>   Case involving missing person/possible homicide; authorship of anonymous tip letters.

North Carolina v. Douglas Featherstone.
>   Susan Edwards, Wake County District Attorney's Office, Raleigh, NC. 1993-4.
>   Case involving solicitation to commit murder; authorship of damaging anonymous letter.

North Carolina v. Joseph Mannino.
>   Det. W. Allison Blackman, Major Crimes Unit, Raleigh Police Dept., Raleigh, NC. 1992.
>   Case involving homicide; authorship of computer-generated suicide notes.
>   This case was featured in the episode "Letter Perfect" on the cable-television show "Forensic Files," premiered December 10, 2003.

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS:

Principal Investigator:

Pattern Recognition Techniques in Forensic and Investigative Sciences.
>   Office of Science and Technology, National Institute of Justice,
>   US Department of Justice.
> $174,000.00 December 1, 1998 - June 30, 2004.

Linguistic Methods for Determining Author Identification.
>   Visiting Fellowship, Office of Science and Technology,

National Institute of Justice, US Department of Justice.
$214,500.00 September 1, 1995 - August 31, 1998.

Travel to First International Workshop on Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar.
Ohio State University, Columbus, OH. July - August, 1993.
CHASS Research Fund and Humanities Foundation Research Fund.
$1,100.00

SAS JMP Statistical Software and Analysis. CHASS Office of Research Programs. $200.00
Metalinguistic Awareness, Linguistic Analysis and Online Support Systems.
CHASS Research Fund. July 1992 - July 1993. $2,500.00

Design and Online Support of a Hypercard-Based Tutorial for Linguistic Analysis.
NCSU Instructional Computing Grant. November 1991- June 1992. $1,600.00

Grant-in-Aid for Seminar on Awareness of Words in Renaissance.
The Folger Institute, Washington, DC. Fall 1991. (unable to accept) $4,515.00

Metalinguistic Awareness in Developmental English Students at NCSU.
Faculty Research and Development Grant. 1991. $3,500.00

Linguistic and Cognitive Characteristics of Adult Illiterates.
Commission on Higher Education, State of South Carolina. 1989-90.
$76,903.00

Summer Research, English Department, University of South Carolina. 1988.
$1,837.00

University Fellowship for Graduate Study, Brown University, 1982-83.
$13,000.00

Scholarship for Summer Institute, Linguistic Society of America, 1982.
$750.00

Director of Assessment:
Workplace Literacy System Project: Phase 2, US Department of Education.
Principal Investigator: Bruce Poulton. September 1992- January 1994.
$266,000.

PATENTS:
Chaski, C.E. 2018. US 9,880,995 B2. Patent granted and formally released in First Quarter of
2018. "Variables and Method for Authorship Attribution."

PUBLICATIONS:

Books:

2023.   *Linguistics as a Forensic Science* (four volumes under contract)

Monograph:

1999.   *Eyewitness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement.* Washington, DC: U.S.
Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. Also available through National
Criminal Justice Reference Service: http://www.ncjrs.org NCJ 178240. This was jointly
authored by the Technical Working Group for Eyewitness Evidence in which I served.

Book Chapters:

2013. "Author Identification in the Forensic Setting." In Lawrence Solan and Peter Tiersma,
editors. *The Oxford Handbook of Language and Law,* Oxford University Press.

2010. "Linguistics as a Forensic Science: The Case of Author Identification." In Susan Behrens
and Judith A. Parker, editors. *Language in the Real World.* Routledge.

2008. "The Computational-Linguistic Approach to Forensic Authorship Attribution." In Frances
Olsen, Alexander Lorz, and Dieter Stein, editors. *Law and Language: Theory and
Practice.* Düsseldorf University Press.

2008. "Authorship Attribution in a Multinational Corporate Setting." With Mary Snider Boldt. In
Frances Olsen, Alexander Lorz, and Dieter Stein, editors. *Law and Language: Theory and
Practice.* Düsseldorf University Press.

2007. "The Keyboard Dilemma and Author Identification." In Sujeet Shinoi and Philip Craiger,
editors. *Advances in Digital Forensics III.* New York: Springer.

2005. "Forensic Linguistics, Author Identification and Admissibility." In Cyril Wecht and John
Rago, editors. *Foundations of Forensic Science and Law: Investigative Applications in
Criminal, Civil and Family Justice.* Boca Raton: CRC Press.

2000.   "Preface."
"Linguistic Authentication and Reliability."
National Conference on Science and Law Proceedings. Washington, DC: U.S.
Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. Also available through National
Criminal Justice Reference Service: http://www.ncjrs.org NCJ 179630, 178412.

Academic Peer-Reviewed Articles:

2017. "Anonymous Personae in Cybercrime: Stylometry and Computational Forensic Linguistics." *Forensic Science International* (Vol. 277, pp. 70-70). Ireland: ELSEVIER IRELAND LTD.

2014. "Cases in the Four Corners of Forensic Linguistics." *Science, Technology and Law.* Volume 5: 1. [Special] Several Issues on the right of representation and the Scientific Investigation. Chungbuk National University School of Law Law Research Institute.

2013. "ILER: A Web-Accessible Resource for Research in Forensic Linguistics." *Linguistic Evidence in Security, Law and Intelligence*, Volume 1:1. Available for download at http://www.lesli-journal.org/ojs/index.php/lesli/article/view/8

2013. "Best Practices and Admissibility in Forensic Author Identification." *Journal of Law & Policy,* Brooklyn Law School, Brooklyn, New York.

2007. "Identifying Authorship by Byte-Level N-Grams: The Source Code Author Profile (SCAP) Method." *International Journal of Digital Evidence*, Spring 2007, Volume 6:1. With G. Frantzeskou, E. Stamatatos, S. Gritzalis, and B. S. Howald.

2006. (accepted and withdrawn). "Discriminant Function Analysis Results for Authorship Attribution in the Forensic Setting." *International Journal of Speech, Language and Law.*

2005. "Computational Stylistics in Forensic Author Identification." *Proceedings of the SIGIR 2005 Workshop on Stylistics.* ACM SIGIR 2005, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

2005. "Discriminant Function Analysis in Forensic Authorship Attribution." Proceedings of the Classification Society of North America/Interface Foundation Annual Meeting. *Interface Symposium and its Proceedings: Computing Science and Statistics.* St. Louis: Washington University.

2005. "Who's At the Keyboard? Recent Results in Authorship Attribution." *International Journal of Digital Evidence*. Volume 4:1. Spring 2005. *Available at http://www.ijde.org*

2004. "Review of Olsson's Forensic Linguistics: An Introduction to Language, Crime and the Law." *Forensic Linguistics*: *International Journal of Speech, Language and Law.* Volume 11.

2002. "Language as Clue: Authorship Identification in an Electronic Society." *Law Enforcement Executive Institute Forum.* Volume 2, Number 3. September 2002. Published by University of Western Illinois.

2001. "Empirical Evaluation of Language-Based Author Identification Techniques."

Forensic Linguistics: *International Journal of Speech, Language and Law*
Volume 8:1. pp. 1-64. June 2001. Published by University of Birmingham, England.

1997.   "Who Wrote It? Steps Toward a Science of Authorship Identification."
National Institute of Justice Journal. September 1997. Also available through National
Criminal Justice Reference Service: http://www.ncjrs.org NCJ 184604.

1994.   "The Future Pluperfect: Double Tense in Southern American English."
American Speech: Journal of the American Dialect Society.

1992.   "Networked Academic Publishing and the Rhetorics of its Reception."
Centennial Review. With Eyal Amiran and John Unsworth.

1990.   "The Big Three in Contemporary Syntax: Review of Geoffrey Horrock's
Generative Grammar."
American Speech: Journal of the American Dialect Society. .

1988.   "GB, GPSG and the Separation of Case and Agreement."
Proceedings of CLS Parasession on Agreement.
University of Chicago: Chicago.

1987.   "Encoding Case Variation in the Grammar."
Proceedings of NWAV XV. Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA.

1986.   "Linear and Metrical Analyses of Manam Stress."
Oceanic Linguistics, Vol. XXV.

1985.   "Parser Design and the Mapping from Competence to Performance."
Brown University Working Papers in Linguistics, Volume V.

Technical Grant Reports:

1998.   *A Daubert-Inspired Assessment of Current Techniques for Language-Based
Author Identification.* ILE Technical Report 1098. Also available through National
Criminal Justice Reference Service: http://www.ncjrs.org NCJ 172234.

1994.   *Assessing the TextDisc-Based Workplace Literacy Program: Method, data and
Results.* Technical Report. (with Jamie Strauss Larsen). NCSU.
Raleigh, North Carolina.

1993.   *Design of an Assessment Module for TextDisc, a Multimedia Workplace
Literacy Program.* Technical Report. NCSU. Raleigh, North Carolina.

General Reader Publications:

2014. "Adding Forensic Linguistics to the Interviewing and Interrogation Toolkit. Part 2: Using Forensic Linguistics." *CFI Insider* 2014, Issue 4.

2014. "Adding Forensic Linguistics to the Interviewing and Interrogation Toolkit. Part 1: Evaluating Forensic Linguistics." *CFI Insider* 2014, Issue 3.

2012. "Identifying Cars, Guns and Suicide Notes." *National Police Suicide Foundation Newsletter.*

2006. "Forensic Linguistics." *McGraw-Hill 2007 Yearbook of Science and Technology***.**

1994. "Using Language Experts in Criminal Investigations," *PI Magazine*.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS AND INVITED LECTURES:
(all peer-reviewed by linguists, computer scientists or forensic scientists
except those marked with asterisk, which are invited lectures or keynote speeches)

ON FORENSIC LINGUISTICS:

2023a. "True and False Sexual Assault Statements." Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Proceedings, Orlando, Florida.

2023b. "Testing basic Toolkits for Forensic Text Analysis: Lemmatizers." Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Proceedings, Orlando, Florida. With Angela Almela PhD and Pascual Cantos Gomez PhD

2022b. "Validation Testing Outside & Inside Casework." Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Proceedings, Seattle, Washington.

2022a. "The Lineup Technique for Forensic Authorship Identification." Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Proceedings, Seattle, Washington.

*2021c. "A Primer for Linguistics as a Forensic Science." National White Collar Crime Center.

2021b. "Deception Data, Mindset and Validation Testing." Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Proceedings, Virtual Meeting.

*2021a. "Best Practices for Corpus Linguistics in the Forensic Setting." 12th International Conference on Corpus Linguistics (CILC2021) (keynote speech).

2020a. "Who Was Texting During the Alleged Kidnapping and Rape?" Criminalistics and Engineering & Applied Sciences Sections, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Proceedings, Anaheim, CA

2020b. "Forensic Linguistic Research Collaboration between an Industry Research Institute and a Forensic Science Laboratory." (with Andrea Ledič) Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Proceedings, Anaheim, CA

2020c. "Qualifications for Professional Work in Forensic Linguistics." Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Proceedings, Anaheim, CA

2019e. "Discourse-Based Authorship Identification in the Forensic Setting." International Pragmatics Association. Hong Kong.

*2019d. "ALIAS." 10th Annual William Burnham Jr Death Scene Awareness Project May 9, 2019 in Harrisburg, PA (keynote speech)

2019c. "An Overview of Computational Linguistic Techniques for Forensic Purposes." Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Proceedings, Baltimore, MD, USA.

2019b. "A Social Science Paradigm for Forensic Handwriting Identification." Questioned Documents Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Proceedings, Baltimore, MD, USA.

2019a. "The Potential and Problem of Academics as Forensic Experts". Jurisprudence Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Proceedings, Baltimore, MD, USA.

2018b. "Style, Stylometry and Authorship." International Congress of Linguists, Cape Town, South Africa.

*2018a. "ALIAS: Social Science Methods for Rigorous Qualitative Assessment." National Association of Document Examiner Annual Meeting. Jacksonville, Florida.

*2017g. Demonstration of ALIAS. Forensic Linguistics Workshop. International Language and Law Association. Freiburg, Germany.

2017f. "Style and Authorship." Forensic Linguistics Workshop. International Language and Law Association. Freiburg, Germany.

2017e. "Anonymous Personae in Cybercrime: Stylometry and Computational Forensic Linguistics." 21st Triennial Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences. Toronto, Canada

2017d. "Engineering Sciences and Human Rights Workshop: Forensic Linguistics." 21st Triennial Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences. Toronto, Canada

2017c. "Error Rate and Digital Authorship Identification." FBI-NIST International Symposium on Error in Forensic Science, Gaithersburg, MD. USA

*2017b. "El bullying desde la perspectiva de la lingüística forense: Bullying from the perspective of forensic linguistics." Acoso moral, maltrato y violencia de género. Herramientas para su diagnóstico y erradicación. Alicante, Spain.

*2017a. "Plagiarism and authorship analysis, the modern state of the art in methodology. At the intersection of linguistics, law and economy". University of Bonn and University of Dusseldorf, Germany.

2016f. "Register, Genre, Topic and Scalability in Forensic Author Identification." Societas Linguistica Europaea. Naples, Italy.

2016e. "Alternative Paradigms for Forensic Linguistics." with Angela Almela (Centro de la Defensa, Spain) Societas Linguistica Europaea. Naples, Italy.

2016d. "Standards for Educational Training in Forensic Linguistics." with Angela Almela (Centro de la Defensa, Spain), Dieter Stein (Max Planck Society, Germany) and Victoria Guillen Nieto (Alicante, Spain). Societas Linguistica Europaea. Naples, Italy.

2016c. "Standards for Education and Training for Work in Forensic Linguistics." with Angela Almela (Centro de la Defensa, Spain), Dieter Stein (Max Planck Society, Germany) and Victoria Guillen Nieto (Alicante, Spain). TALE: The Association for Linguistic Evidence. Washington, DC.

2016b. "Results of Testing Automatic and Automated Methods of Authorship Identification." TALE: The Association for Linguistic Evidence. Washington, DC.

2016a. "Forensic Phonetics and Linguistics as Science." Joint Symposium of the Linguistic Society of America and TALE: The Association for Linguistic Evidence. Washington, DC.

2015s. "Forensic Linguistics." Lecture to attorneys, criminologists and government officials. Hosted by DEMCO at The Aegli. Athens, Greece.

2105r. "Controversies in Forensic Engineering of Linguistic Evidence: Voiceprints, Stylistics and Word-Based Methods." AAFS Engineering Sciences Section Summer Meeting. Toronto, CA

2015q. "Overview of Forensic Natural Language Engineering." AAFS Engineering Sciences
Section Summer Meeting. Toronto, CA

*2015p. "Forensic Linguistics Tools for Investigating Mental Illness in the Workplace."
Mental Illness in the Workplace Conference, sponsored by Corporate Investigation
Services, London, Ontario, Canada

*2015o. "Solving Crimes with Linguistics." The Christina Kakava Linguistics Speaker Series,
University of Mary Washington. Fredericksburg, VA

*2015n. "Techniques and Tools for Science in Forensic Document Examination." National
Association of Document Examiners (NADE) Annual Conference. Nashville, TN.

*2015m. "Forensic Linguistics as a Forensic Science." Lecture for Professor Jonathan Koehler's
Class, Northwestern University Law School.

2015l. "Comparing Literary, Biometric and Forensic Approaches to Linguistic Evidence."
American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Engineering Sciences Section, Orlando, FL.

2015k. "WISER: Automatically Classifying Written Statements As True or False." American
Academy of Forensic Sciences, Engineering Sciences Section, Orlando, FL. With Angela
Almela PhD, Gary Holness PhD, and Larry Barksdale MA.

2015j. "Comparing Statistical and Machine Learning Techniques in Author Identification and
Verification." American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Engineering Sciences Section,
Orlando, FL. With Gary Holness PhD and Michael Harris PhD.

2015i. "LEGLER: LEGal Linguistic Evidence Rulings and Forensic Linguistic Evidence." American
Academy of Forensic Sciences, Jurisprudence Section, Orlando, FL. With Harry Miles,
Esq, Aaron Alva, and Alexis Rakhel, MA.

*2015h. "Models of Language and Forensic Linguistics." Engineering Management and Systems
Engineering Lunch Talk Series, George Washington University.

2015g. "Extension of a Syntax-Based Author Identification Method for Full Automation." TALE
2015, Portland, OR. With Gary Holness and Michael J. Harris.

2015f. "Testing SNARE as a Classifier of Hindi Suicide Notes." TALE 2015, Portland, OR. With
Subhash Chandra, MD.

2015e. "Comparing Methods of Korean Deception Detection." TALE 2015, Portland, OR. With
Seung-Man Kang PhD.

2015d. "Cross-Cultural Communication in Forensic Linguistics: Arabic Interviewing." TALE 2015, Portland, OR. With Abdesalam Soudi PhD

2015c. "Building Forensic Linguistic Algorithms, Cross-Linguistically."
Symposium on Expertise and Methodology in Forensic Linguistics, Linguistic Society of America, Portland, Oregon., Linguistic Society of America, Portland, Oregon.
With Seung-Man Kang PhD, Ángela Almela Sánchez Lafuente PhD, and Abdesalam Soudi PhD.

2015b. "Three Approaches to Expertise in Forensic Linguistics as Linguistics."
Symposium on Expertise and Methodology in Forensic Linguistics, Linguistic Society of America, Portland, Oregon. Linguistic Society of America, Portland, Oregon.

2015a. "Linguistics and Law: Challenges, Opportunities and Resources for Linguists."
Symposium on Linguists Working with Related Professions, Linguistic Society of America, Portland, Oregon.

*2014n. "The Scientific Paradigm in Forensic Authorship Identification and Its Results." National Police University of China, Shenyang, China.

*2014m. "Forensic Linguistics in the United States." National Police University of China, Shenyang, China.

*2014l. "What Linguists Bring to Forensic Linguistics." Yinzling Club, Department of Linguistics, University of Pittsburgh.

*2014k. "The JonBenet Ramsey Case: Lessons Learned for Using Language Experts." *Finding Closure*: Annual Symposium of the Wecht Institute, Duquesne University Law School. This lecture was also broadcast through RTI Center of Excellence in Forensic Science.

*2014j. "Using Forensic Linguistics in Crime Scene Investigation." The Law Research Institute, Law School, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju, Chungbuk, Republic of Korea

2014i. "Forensic Linguistics: Language as Clue and Evidence." International Academy of Forensic Sciences 2014, Seoul, Korea

2014h. "K-WISER: A Computational-Linguistic Approach to Detecting Deception in Korean Written Statements." International Academy of Forensic Sciences 2014, Seoul, Korea with Seung-Man Kang, PhD

*2014g. "Forensic Linguistics: Myths and Truths." American University, Washington DC.

2014f. "Collecting Ground-Truth, Web-Based Data for Research in Forensic Linguistics." American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, Seattle, WA.

*2014e. "Science and Conscience in Forensic Linguistics." Martin Luther King Celebration, Department of Linguistics, University of Michigan.

2014d. "Data for Empirical Foundations in Forensic Linguistics: Overview of Symposium." Symposium on Data for Empirical Foundation in Forensic Linguistics, Linguistic Society of America Annual Meeting, Minneapolis, MN.

2014c. "Collecting Forensic Linguistic Data: Experimental Subjects and Authorship Identification." Symposium on Data Handling in Forensic Linguistics, Linguistic Society of America Annual Meeting, Minneapolis, MN. With Judith A Parker.

2014b. "Collecting Forensic Linguistic data: Police and Investigative Sources of Data for Deception Detection Research." Symposium on Data for Empirical Foundation in Forensic Linguistics, Linguistic Society of America Annual Meeting, Minneapolis, MN. With Sgt. Larry Barksdale and Michael Reddington.

2014a. "The Four Corners of Investigative Forensic Linguistics." TALE 2014, Minneapolis, MN.

2013g. "The Intersection of Teaching English and Forensic Linguistics." With Samina A. Khan, MPhil. 1st International Conference on Linguistics and Language Teaching 2013 Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

*2013f. "Forensic Linguistics and Digital Evidence." Forensic Science Dept., High Tech Investigations Track, George Washington University, Washington DC.

*2013e. "Opportunity and Community in Forensic Computational Linguistics." University of Washington Computational Linguistics Program, online presentation.

*2013d. "Forensic Linguistics, Watergate and Insider Threat." Wecht Institute of Forensic Science, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA. With Philip T. Mellinger.

2013c. "Do Police Suicide Notes Differ from General Population Suicide Notes?" American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, Washington, DC. With Robert Douglas, Jr.

*2013b. "Linguistics as a Tool in Interviewing and Interrogation." Wicklander-Zulawski Elite Training. Pleasanton, CA.

2013a. "Re Forensic Linguistics: Five data Handling Issues. Linguistic Society of America Annual Meeting, Boston, MA.

2011c. "IntentFinder: A System for Discovering Significant Information Implicit in Large, Heterogeneous Document Collections." With Lyle Ungar and Steve Liebholz. IEEE Homeland Security Technology, Boston, MA.

2011b. "Facebook and the Faceless: Authorship in an Electronic Society." With Alice Lustre, Esq. Jurisprudence Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA

2011a. "Is This a Real Suicide Note? Authentication Using Statistical Classifiers and Computational Linguistics." With Denise Huddle. Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA.

*2010f. "Forensic Linguistics in the Real World of Law." Marymount Manhattan University, New York, NY.

*2010e. "Authorship Identification Methods." Princeton University, Princeton, NJ.

*2010d. "A Modern History of Handwriting Examination." National Association of Document Examiners Annual Meeting, Portland, OR.

*2010c. "Forensic Linguistic Methods for Document Examiners." National Association of Document Examiners Annual Meeting, Portland, OR.

*2010b. "ALIAS and web_ALIAS." National Association of Document Examiners Annual Meeting, Portland, OR.

*2010a. "Forensic Linguistic Methods." University of Mary Washington, Fredericksburg, VA.

*2010. "Text Attribution Research Update." United States Secret Service Technical Exchange Meeting. Washington, DC. March.

2009d. "The Language of Trauma Narratives." International Academy of Law and Mental Health. New York, NY.

2009c. "Forensic Linguistics: Curious and Instructive Parallels between Voiceprints and Forensic Stylistics." With John R. Middleton, Esq. Engineering Sciences Section. American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, Denver CO.

2009b. "Validation Testing for FLASH ID on the Chaski Writer Sample Database." With Mark A. Walch. Questioned Documents Section. American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, Denver CO.

2009a. "Using Computational Forensic Linguistics to Screen for Pedophilic Communications."
With Raye Croghan. Digital and Multimedia Section. American Academy of Forensic
Sciences Annual Meeting, Denver CO.

*2008d. "New Directions in Forensic Linguistics: Syntactic Approaches to the Analysis of
Forensic Texts." Montclair State University, Montclair, NJ.

2008c. "Using the N-Gram Approach for Forensic Authorship Attribution and Text Relatedness."
Association for Digital Forensics, Security and Law. Oklahoma City, OK. April.

*2008b. "How You Can Use Forensic Linguistics." Nebraska International Association of
Identification. Ashland, NE. April.

*2008a."A Computational Approach to Threat Assessment." European Association of Threat
Assessment Professionals. Lucerne, Switzerland. March.

2007i. (with Frances Olsen, J.D.) "A Diachronic Analysis of Judicial Language in Domestic
Violence Rulings." Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Berlin, Germany. July.

2007h. "Overview of Research in the Linguistics of Deception." Panel on the Linguistics of
Deception. International Association of Forensic Linguists 8, Seattle, WA. July.

2007g. "Multilingual Forensic Author Identification Through N-Gram Analysis." International
Association of Forensic Linguists 8, Seattle, WA. July.

2007f. "Empirically Testing the Uniqueness of Aggregated Stylemarkers." Panel on Authorship
Attribution. International Association of Forensic Linguists 8, Seattle, WA. July.

2007e. "Real Threats, Simulated Threats and the Unsaid." International Academy of Law and
Mental Health, Padua, Italy. June.

2007d. "Automating a Reliable System for Distinguishing Real from Simulated Threat Letters."
American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, (Psychiatry and Behavioral
Sciences Section), February, 2007. San Antonio, TX.

2007c. "A Validated Admissible, Computational Method for Detecting Electronic Authorship."
American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, (Engineering Sciences Section),
February, 2007. San Antonio, TX.

2007 b. "The Keyboard Dilemma and Forensic Author Identification." International Workshop
on Digital Forensics (IFIP- Digital Evidence). January, 2007. National Center for Forensic
Science, Orlando, FL.

* 2007a. "Forensic Linguistics, E-Discovery and Digital Forensics." Delaware Bar Association Labor and Employment Law Section. January, 2007. Wilmington, DE.

2006h. "Text-typing a Suicide Note and Justice for Diaz-Perez." Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD. July.

2006g. "Text-typing Threat Letters." (with Blake Stephen Howald, JD and Judith Parker, PhD) Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD. July.

2006f. "Authorship Identification in Actual Situations: Questions, Data, and Method." Bonn University, Bonn, Germany. May.

2006e. "Multilingual Interferences in Corporate Email Authorship Identification." (with Mary Snider). Bonn University, Bonn, Germany. May.

2006d. "The Computational-Linguistic Approach to Forensic Authorship Attribution." The Language and Law Conference, Düsseldorf, Germany. May.

2006c. "German-American Standards for Authorship Attribution in Multinational Corporation Cases." (with Mary Snider, PhD). The Language and Law Conference, Düsseldorf, Germany. May.

2006b. "The Forensic Linguistics of Authorship Attribution." Minisymposium on Language and Law. Yale University Law School. April.

2006a. "Applied Linguistics, Forensic Linguistics and Authorship Attribution." Montclair State University. February.

2005g. "The Computational-Linguistic Approach to Forensic Authorship Attribution." Poster at National Academy of Sciences Sackler Symposium on Forensic Science: The Nexus of Science and Law, Washington DC, November.

2005f. "Computational Stylistics in Forensic Author Identification." ACM Special Interest Group on Information Retrieval Conference, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. August.

2005e. "Alternative Distance Measures for Validating the Syntactic Analysis Method." Seventh Biennial International Association of Forensic Linguists Conference, University of Cardiff, Wales. July.

2005d. "Discriminant Function Analysis in Forensic Authorship Attribution." Joint Meeting of the Classification Society of North America and The Interface, Washington University, St. Louis, MO. June.

*2005c. "The Legal and Scientific Status of Forensic Author Identification."

Maryland Public Defenders Conference, Ocean City, MD. May.

2005b. "Syntactic Measures for Authorship Determination."
International Linguistics Association Conference, New York, NY. April.

*2005a. "Pattern Recognition Techniques in Forensic Sciences: Results and Software
Demonstration" National Institute of Justice Research Committee, American Academy of
Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA. February.

2004. "Recent Results in the Validation of the Syntactic Analysis Method of Authorship
Attribution." Conference on Language and Law, Cardiff, Wales. July.

*2004. "The Syntactic Analysis Method of Author Identification." National Institute of Justice
Research Committee, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting,
Dallas, TX. February.

2003. "Author Identification in Civil and Criminal Cases." Massachusetts Institute of
Technology, Lincoln Laboratory, Speech and Language Group, Technical Exchange
Meeting (including LL, ILE, USSS, Brooklyn Law School). Lexington, MA. October.

2001. "A Validated Method for Authorship Attribution."
International Association of Forensic Linguists Bi-annual Meeting, St. Julian's, Malta.
June-July.

2000. "Identification through Linguistic Patterns."
International Association of Identification Annual Meeting, Charleston, WV. July.

1999a. "Reliability and Author Identification."
National Conference on Science and the Law (sponsored by US DOJ's National Institute
of Justice, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, American Bar Association and
National Center for State Courts In collaboration with Federal Judicial Center and
National Academy of Sciences. San Diego, CA. April.

1999b. "Linguistic-based Authorship Identification."
Association of Forensic Document Examiners, Continuing Education Symposium,
Phoenix, AZ. November.

1998. "Toward an Authentic Science of Authorship."
Mid-Atlantic Association of Forensic Sciences, Rockville, MD. May.

1998. "An Automated Language-Based Authorship System for Document
Authentication."
Questioned Document Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual
Meeting, San Francisco, CA. February.

*1998. "Linguistic Methods of Determining Authorship: Progress Report 3."
    National Institute of Justice Research Committee,
    American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA. February.

1997a. "Electronic Parsing Authorship System."
    International Association of Forensic Linguists Biannual Meeting,
    Durham, NC. September.

*1997b. "Linguistic Methods of Determining Authorship: Progress Report 2."
    National Institute of Justice Research Committee,
    American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, New York, NY. February.

1997c. "Electronic Parsing for Idiolectal Features in Suspect Documents."
    Linguistic Society of America Annual Winter Meeting, New York, NY. January.

1996a. "Empirical Evidence for Language-Based Methods of Author Identification."
    International Association of Identification Annual Meeting, Greensboro, NC. July.

*1996b. "Linguistic Methods of Determining Authorship: Progress Report 1."
    National Institute of Justice Research Committee,
    American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting. Nashville, TN. February.

1995. "Language-Based Methods of Author Identification."
    Mid-Atlantic Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, Fairfax, VA. May.

*1993. "The Role of the Linguist in Forensic Investigation."
    Major Crimes Division, Raleigh Police Department, Raleigh, NC. April.

ON COMPUTATIONAL AND THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS:

1993.   "The Syntax of Double Modals in Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar."
    Chapel Hill Spring Linguistics Conference, Chapel Hill, NC.

1990.   "Chomsky's Rivals: Alternative Grammars."
    Exploration in Cognition and Language: The Influence of Noam Chomsky,
    North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC.

1990.   "Accounting for Double Modal Dialects in GPSG."
    Symposium on Double Modals in Multiple Frameworks,
    South Eastern Conference On Linguistics, Greenwood, SC.

1990.   "Using Hypercard to Represent Linguistic Knowledge and Teach
    Metalinguistic Reasoning."

10th Annual Florida Educational Technology Conference, Daytona Beach, FL.

1989.   "A Metrical Analysis of Papago Noun Pluralization." (w/Kenneth Andrews)
Linguistic Society of America Annual Meeting, Washington, DC.

1989.   "Parsing *Really* Natural Natural Language."
Center for Machine Intelligence, University of South Carolina-Columbia.

1989.   "Case Theory, Case In Tiers, GPSG/HPSG and Case Attraction in Greek."
MITRE Corporation, Bedford, MA.

1989.   "Case as Stepsister in GB Theory."
South Eastern Conference On Linguistics, Norfolk, VA.

1988.   "Morphological Agreement and Binding Theory."
South Atlantic Modern Language Association, Washington, DC.

1988.   "Morphological Conditions on Binding Theory and Syntactic Change."
Eastern States Conference on Linguistics,
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

1988.   "Cross-Linguistic Evidence on PRO's Government."
Symposium on Typology and Parameters,
South Eastern Conference On Linguistics, Memphis, TN.

1987.   "Case In Tiers and Case Attraction in Greek."
Linguistic Society of America Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA.

1987.   "Infinitival Constituency in RG, GB and GPSG."
Modern Language Association, San Francisco, CA

1987.   "A PROblem in Ancient Greek and Ozark English."
13th Annual Conference on Language and Linguistics,
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MI.

1987.   "Syntactic Markedness and Clausal Integrity in RG."
3rd Biennial Conference on Grammatical Relations and Relational Grammar,
University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA.

1987.   "Pragmatic Factors in the Syntax of Ancient Greek Anaphora."
Penn Linguistics Colloquium, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

1986.   "COMP, Case and the Greek Infinitive."
Linguistic Society of America Annual Meeting, New York, NY.

1986.   "Theta Theory, Case Theory and Ancient Greek Case Attraction."
        North East Modern Language Association, New Brunswick, NJ.

1978.   "Antigone, Ethos and the Dual."
        Bryn Mawr College Classics Colloquium, Bryn Mawr, PA.

ON PSYCHOLOGY OF READING:

*1993. "May I Have A Word With You? Adult Literacy and Definitions of Word."
        Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, VA.

1992.   "Metalinguistic Awareness and Literate/Illiterate Responses to Segment
        Deletion Tasks."
        Linguistic Society of America Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, PA

1990.   "The *Word* for Linguists, Oral Poets and Adult illiterates."
        South Atlantic Modern Language Association, Tampa, FL.

*1989. "Metalinguistic Awareness and the Acquisition of Literacy."
        Linguistics Program Colloquium, University of South Carolina-Columbia.

1989.   "Metalinguistic Awareness, Literacy and Natural Readers."
        Cognitive Science Group, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA.

1988.   "Metalinguistic Assumptions of Reading Methods."
        Conference on Literacy and Linguistics,
        17th Annual UWM Linguistics Symposium, Milwaukee, WI.

1985.   "Linguistic Rules and EFL Reading."
        6th Annual USF Conference on Second Language Acquisition, Tampa, FL.

1982.   "Literacy, Self and Other: From Plato to Poulet."
        Conference on Future of Literacy, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

University of California at Davis, LSA Summer Linguistic Institute, 2019.
        Co-teacher, Language and Law (graduate and undergraduate).
University of Chicago, LSA Summer Linguistic Institute, 2015.
        Linguistics as a Forensic Science (graduate and undergraduate).

University of Michigan, LSA Summer Linguistic Institute, 2013.
>   Linguistics as a Forensic Science (graduate and undergraduate).

George Washington University, Dept of Forensic Sciences, 2012.
>   Forensic Linguistics Seminar (graduate).

University of Delaware, Georgetown, DE. Linguistics Department. 2001-3.
>   Introduction to Linguistics (undergraduate).

University of Delaware, Georgetown, DE. Sociology/Criminal Justice Department. 2004.
>   Sociology/Criminal Justice Statistical Research Methods (undergraduate).

Delaware Technical & Community College, Georgetown, DE. Criminal Justice, 1998-2003.
>   Interviewing Methods, Computer Applications in Criminal Justice (DELJIS)
>   (undergraduate).

Wilmington College, Georgetown, DE. General Studies, 1995 - 1999.
>   Literature, Philosophy (undergraduate).

North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC. English/Linguistics Department, 1990-1994.
>   Syntax (undergraduate and graduate), Computational Linguistics (graduate), Literacy
>   Studies (graduate).

University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC. Linguistics Program, 1987-90.
>   Syntax (graduate), Computational Linguistics (graduate), Literacy Studies (graduate),
>   Psycholinguistics (undergraduate honors), Semantics (undergraduate), History of
>   Linguistics (graduate).

Brown University, Providence, RI. Modern Language Board, 1986-87.
>   English as a Foreign Language for Brown Teaching Assistants (graduate).

Brown University, Providence, RI. Linguistics Department, 1983-86.
>   Introduction to Linguistics (undergraduate), Computational Linguistics (graduate).

University of Delaware, Newark, DE. English Department, 1980-82.
>   Composition (undergraduate).

University of Delaware, Newark, DE. College of Education, Reading Clinic, 1980-81.
>   Remedial Reading (elementary grade levels).

Springside School, Philadelphia, PA. English Department, 1979-80.
>   Literature, Composition (middle school grade levels).

Central High School, Accomac, VA. English Department, 1978-79.
>   Literature, Composition, Remedial Reading (secondary grade levels).

HONORS AND AWARDS:
- Andrew Payne Jr Special Achievement Award In Recognition of Exemplary Contributions in Advancing Forensic Engineering Sciences, Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, 2019.
- National Institute of Justice Honor for Outstanding Service and Dedication to Improving the Use of Eyewitness Evidence in the Criminal Justice System as Member of National Planning Panel for Eyewitness Evidence, 1999.
- Outstanding Teacher Award Finalist, CHASS, NCSU, 1994.
- Outstanding Teacher Award Finalist, English Dept. USC, 1989.
- Mention for Outstanding Teaching Assistant in Linguistics, Brown University, 1982.

- Sheila Kilroy Memorial Scholarship in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1976.

PROFESSIONAL AND ACADEMIC SERVICE:
Professional:

2023--- Treasurer, International Board of Forensic Engineering Sciences

2023-24—Chair, Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, AAFS.

2022-23—Secretary, Engineering & Applied Sciences Section, AAFS.

2018— Local Organizing Committee, ILLA 2019, UCLA.

2017— Co-Organizer, ILLA Forensic Linguistics Workshop.

2013— Editor, *LESLI: Linguistic Evidence in Security, Law and Intelligence.*

2012—. Associate Editor. *International Journal of Law, Language and Discourse.*

2011—. Leadership Circle, TALE: The Association for Linguistic Evidence.

2010. Fellow, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Engineering Section.

2010- 2016. Liaison to Legal and Forensic Communities, Linguistic Society of America.
        Appointed by Executive Committee.

2009-2016. Associate Editor. *Language and Law,* journal published by Heinrich Heine
University.

2006—. Academic Peer Reviewer for abstracts and articles:
        Journal of Forensic Science
        International Journal of Digital Crime and Forensics
        PAN '08, PAN 09
        International Journal of Digital Evidence
        Foundations of Information Retrieval
        Law and Society
        Cortex

2006—. Associate Member, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Engineering Section.

2006. National Science Foundation Workshop on Resources in Authorship Attribution.
        Rutgers University.

2006—. Advisory Board for Linguistics Department, Montclair State University, Montclair, NJ.

2004. Participant in national assessment of authorship attribution technologies. Interviewed by Andrew MacPherson, Dartmouth University, Center for Security Technology.

2000--03. Strategic Planning for Investigative and Forensic Sciences Division, OST, NIJ, USDOJ.

1998--2000. Planning Panel Member, National Conference on Science and Law
Moderator of Panels on Forensic Science Education and Syndrome Evidence

1997-2000. Planning Panel Member, NIJ Technical Working Group on Eyewitness Evidence, (TWGEYEE). US Department of Justice.

1997-99. Member--Academic Research, FBI Technical/Scientific Working Group on Forensic Document Examination (SWGDOC).

1997-99. Member--Academic Research, FBI TWGDOC Subcommittee on Standard Operating Procedures and Terminology.

1996. Organizer and Co-Host, Workshop Follow-Up Meeting for Federal FDEs.
NIST, OLES, Gaithersburg, MD. December 1996.

1996. Organizer and Co-Host, Planning Workshop To Develop A Research Agenda for Questioned Document Examination, NIJ, Washington, DC. July 1996.

1995-1998. Visiting Fellow, Investigative and Forensic Sciences Team, OST, NIJ.
Collaborated in development of National Commission for the Future of DNA Evidence.
Developed Investigative and Forensic Sciences Program Plan.
Developed Science and Law Program Plan.
Collaborated in Planning of First Science and Law National Conference.
Developed Template for Technical Working Groups.
Eyewitness Identification Literature Review
Presentation to Deputy Assistant Attorney General Brennan.
Planning for TWGEYEE (Eyewitness evidence).
Member, TWGEYEE.
Planning for TWGCSI (Crime Scene Investigation).
Organized Panel to Develop Questioned Document Research Solicitation.

Academic:

2000-03. Delaware Technical & Community College, Georgetown, DE.
Campus Chair, Middle States Re-Accreditation Project.

Managed campus-level re-accreditation, supervised 94 faculty & staff on project, Organized and Conducted faculty, staff and student surveys, Analyzed survey data, Wrote 400-page final report, Presented intermediate and final report findings to faculty and administration, Developed consensus groups for final recommendations (this was particularly noted by the Middle States Commission as innovative and desirable).

Member, Campus Planning Committee.

1990-1994. North Carolina State University, English Department, Raleigh, NC.
Member, Committee to Develop PhD Program.
Member, Graduate Studies Committee.

1986-1990. University of South Carolina, Linguistics Program, English Dept., Columbia, SC.
Linguistics Colloquia, Graduate advising.

Annex 2: ALIAS LexiLap Analysis Using Overlap Rates

ALIAS Lexical Cluster Overlap Analysis using Overlap Rate

1

___CaseID	Freeman 1	
TargetAuthor	Lynne Freeman	
KEYWORD	accident	

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
.313625042	6.50263876	12.6916525 6.18901371	18.8806662	25.0696799

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	**Tracy Wolff** accident	157	587	**26.746167**

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   Alaska

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-2.73575024	-.969417535	.796915167 1.7663327	2.56324787	4.32958057

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff Alaska	184	389	47.3007712

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   alien

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-5.21572093	-.848083931	3.51955307 4.367637	7.88719008	12.2548271

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff alien	35	179	19.5530726

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   aurora

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
0	0	0 0	0	0

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff aurora	19	60	31.6666667

___CaseID Freeman 1

TargetAuthor Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD blood

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
2.82322037	11.0674691	19.3117179 8.24424875	27.5559666	35.8002154

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff blood	1043	1758	59.3287827

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   book

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
8.08502001	17.7655087	27.4459975 9.68048872	37.1264862	46.8069749

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	**Tracy Wolff** book	370	787	47.0139771
2	**Kami Garcia** book	370	787	47.0139771

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   buck

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-7.23433892	-2.2005028	2.83333333 5.03383613	7.86716946	12.9010056

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff buck	17	60	28.3333333
2	Becca Fitzpatrick buck	10	60	16.6666667

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   Diego

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-2.53550253	-1.02965603	.476190476 1.5058465	1.98203698	3.48788349

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	**Tracy Wolff** **Diego**	16	21	**76.1904762**

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   doorway

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
1.47867993	7.54518548	13.611691 6.06650555	19.6781966	25.7447021

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff doorway	119	479	24.8434238
2	Kami Garcia doorway	109	479	22.7557411

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   dragon

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-4.46333775	-1.29641708	1.8705036 3.16692068	5.03742427	8.20434495

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff dragon	101	139	72.6618705

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   duck

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-3.78930126	4.99724126	13.7837838 8.78654252	22.5703263	31.3568688

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff duck	152	333	45.6456456

__CaseID　　Freeman 1

TargetAuthor　　Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD　　fang

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-7.66648756	-1.4788134	4.70886076 6.18767416	10.8965349	17.0842091

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff fang	218	395	55.1898734

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   fist

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-1.15309884	5.28178391	11.7166667 6.43488275	18.1515494	24.5864322

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff fist	285	600	47.5

___CaseID Freeman 1

TargetAuthor Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD grin

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-32.2818095	-5.075331	22.1311475 27.2064785	49.3376261	76.5441046

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff grin	763	1342	56.8554396

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   herbal

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-1.07566774	-.43682377	.202020202 .638843972	.840864174	1.47970815

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff herbal	5	99	5.05050505

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   jean

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
6.0930866	11.351758	16.6104294 5.25867142	21.8691009	27.1277723

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff jean	166	652	25.4601227
2	Kami Garcia jean	157	652	24.0797546

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   kiss

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
7.2252471	12.1223106	17.0193741 4.89706349	21.9164376	26.813501

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff kiss	641	1342	47.7645306

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   monster

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-7.02780147	1.09797141	9.22374429 8.12577288	17.3495172	25.4752901

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	**Tracy Wolff** **monster**	245	438	55.9360731

___CaseID　　　Freeman 1

TargetAuthor　　　Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD　　　moon

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-8.62457487	.204758021	9.03409091 8.82933289	17.8634238	26.6927567

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Kami Garcia moon	479	1584	30.239899
2	Tracy Wolff moon	329	1584	20.770202

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   mutation

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
0	0	0 0	0	0

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff mutation	4	27	14.8148148

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   northern

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-1.87683494	-.533012062	.810810811 1.34382287	2.15463368	3.49845656

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	**Tracy Wolff** **northern**	**25**	**148**	**16.8918919**

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   protector

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-2.56195725	-.884153227	.793650794 1.67780402	2.47145481	4.14925883

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff protector	32	189	16.9312169

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   queen

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-8.80344417	-1.18108152	6.44128114 7.62236265	14.0636438	21.6860064

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff queen	151	281	53.7366548

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   selfish

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-6.84419069	1.51838085	9.88095238 8.36257153	18.2435239	26.6060955

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff selfish	28	84	33.3333333

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   stab

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-.433755469	4.4880403	9.40983607 4.92179577	14.3316318	19.2534276

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff stab	57	305	18.6885246

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   Stonehenge

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-4.84050484	-1.96570696	.909090909 2.87479787	3.78388878	6.65868665

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff Stonehenge	8	55	14.5454545

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   tea

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-6.01290714	-.012822997	5.98726115 6.00008414	11.9873453	17.9874294

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff tea	244	628	38.8535032

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   teacher

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
2.63016053	8.13838854	13.6466165 5.508228	19.1548445	24.6630726

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff teacher	111	266	41.7293233

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   tree

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
6.15537368	15.7988171	25.4422604 9.64344338	35.0857038	44.7291472

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff tree	410	814	50.3685504

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   vampire

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-14.2779202	-2.32343848	9.63104326 11.9544817	21.585525	33.5400067

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff vampire	490	786	62.3409669

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   waggle

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-2.6443442	-.921228703	.801886792 1.7231155	2.52500229	4.24811778

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	**Tracy Wolff** waggle	43	212	20.2830189

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   werewolf

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-12.2503537	-2.75747928	6.73539519 9.49287447	16.2282697	25.7211441

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff werewolf	229	582	39.347079

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   wink

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-3.24229591	1.7274759	6.69724771 4.96977181	11.6670195	16.6367913

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Tracy Wolff wink	254	545	46.6055046

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   witch

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-10.3942188	-2.19369642	6.00682594 8.20052236	14.2073483	22.4078707

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	**Tracy Wolff** **witch**	318	586	54.2662116

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman

KEYWORD   wolf

Up to 2 Standard Deviations below Average Baseline Rate		Average Baseline Lexical Overlap Rate	Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate	
-21.710701	-6.38620649	8.93828799 15.3244945	24.2627825	39.5872769

Comparison Authors Whose Lexical Overlap Rate is Up to 2 Standard Deviations above Average Baseline Rate

	Comparison Author	Raw Count of Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap	Raw Count of Target Author's Lexical Cluster Terms	Comparison Author's Lexical Overlap Rate
1	Maggie Stiefvater wolf	729	1507	48.3742535
2	Tracy Wolff wolf	629	1507	41.7385534

Annex 3: ALIAS LexiLap Analysis Using Cosine Similarity

ALIAS Lexical Cluster Overlap Analysis using Cosine Similarity

1

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   **Keyword**   accident

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**0.09**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	**-0.05**
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**0.06**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**-0.04**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**0.11**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**0.11**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	**-0.03**
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**0.11**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	**0.09**
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**-0.02**

__CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   Keyword   Alaska

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**-0.11**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**0.18**

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   alien

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**-0.02**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**0.14**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	**-0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**0.05**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**-0.11**

__CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   Keyword   aurora

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	

__CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   Keyword   blood

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**-0.05**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	**0.05**
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**0.10**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**0.09**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**0.17**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**-0.11**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	**-0.02**
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**0.09**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	**0.02**
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**0.02**

___CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   book

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	-0.02
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	0.00
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	0.10
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	0.00
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	-0.06
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	0.07
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	0.09
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	0.05
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	-0.03
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	0.05

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   buck

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**0.12**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**-0.05**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**0.02**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**0.03**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**-0.04**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**-0.13**

___CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   Keyword   Diego

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	-0.11
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   doorway

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	-0.05
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	-0.10
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	-0.13
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	0.17
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	-0.09
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	-0.08
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	-0.03
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	0.08
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	0.05
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	0.03

__CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   **Keyword**   dragon

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	0.10
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	0.02
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	0.02
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	

__CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   Keyword   duck

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	0.01
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	-0.16
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	0.02
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	0.01
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	0.06
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	-0.03
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	0.04
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	-0.04

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   fang

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**-0.08**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**-0.04**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	**0.05**
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**-0.00**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	**-0.02**
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**0.13**

__CaseID **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   fist

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	-0.06
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	0.08
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	-0.04
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	-0.15
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	0.02
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	-0.06
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	0.08
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	0.04
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	-0.14
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	0.17

__CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   Keyword   grin

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	-0.07
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	-0.05
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	-0.00
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	0.09
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	0.00
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	-0.16
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	0.05
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	-0.05
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	0.13

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   herbal

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   jean

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	-0.04
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	0.11
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	-0.07
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	-0.04
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	-0.11
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	0.15
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	-0.00
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	0.02
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	0.14
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	0.07

__CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   Keyword   kiss

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**-0.02**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	**0.00**
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**0.06**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**0.11**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**-0.05**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**0.08**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	**-0.02**
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**-0.11**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	**-0.00**
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**0.05**

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   monster

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**0.01**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	**0.04**
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**-0.03**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**-0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**-0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**-0.04**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**-0.22**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	**0.04**
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**-0.00**

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   moon

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**-0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	**-0.09**
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**-0.03**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**0.11**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**0.09**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	**0.14**
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**-0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	**-0.15**
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**-0.12**

__CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   Keyword   mutation

The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.

SAMENESS
A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.

DIFFERENCE
A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	

___CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   northern

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	**-0.04**
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**-0.09**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**-0.05**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**-0.04**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   protector

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	**-0.12**
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**0.11**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   queen

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**0.11**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	**-0.12**
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**-0.06**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**0.08**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**-0.14**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**0.08**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	**-0.08**
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	**-0.20**
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**0.03**

___CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   selfish

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**0.06**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**-0.00**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**0.04**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**-0.09**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	**-0.05**
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**-0.14**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	**-0.03**
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**-0.02**

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   **stab**

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	-0.01
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	0.05
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	-0.06
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	0.04
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	0.11
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	0.03
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	-0.13
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	0.09
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	0.12

___CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   **Stonehenge**

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	0.00
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	

__CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   Keyword   tea

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	-0.01
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	-0.06
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	0.04
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	-0.09
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	0.05
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	0.12
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	-0.05
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	

___CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   teacher

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**-0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	**0.16**
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**0.02**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**0.06**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**0.02**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**-0.04**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	**-0.15**
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**0.09**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	**-0.06**
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**-0.09**

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   tree

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**-0.11**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	**-0.01**
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**-0.05**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**0.18**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**0.11**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**0.02**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	**-0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	**0.10**
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	**0.06**
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**-0.04**

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   vampire

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**-0.05**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**0.06**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**0.13**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**0.01**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	**0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**-0.11**

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   **waggle**

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**-0.11**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**0.11**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   werewolf

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	0.05
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	0.00
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	-0.08
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	0.00
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	0.09
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	0.02

__CaseID   Freeman 1

TargetAuthor   Lynne Freeman   Keyword   wink

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	-0.02
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	0.11
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	-0.07
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	0.01
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	-0.05
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	0.02
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	-0.02
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	-0.04
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	0.00
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	0.09

__CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   witch

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	**1.00**
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	**0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	**0.04**
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	**0.07**
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	**0.14**
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	**0.15**
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	**-0.02**
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	**0.04**

___CaseID   **Freeman 1**

TargetAuthor   **Lynne Freeman**   **Keyword**   wolf

**The vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Tracy Wolff
is compared to
the vector space for this keyword lexical cluster for Lynne Freeman and Baseline Authors
using cosine similarity.**

SAMENESS
**A cosine similarity score of 1 shows that clusters are the same:
the LF*TW cluster compared to itself is the same with
a cosine similarity score of 1.**

DIFFERENCE
**A cosine similarity score of 0, close to zero or negative shows that the clusters are different:
the LF*TW cluster compared to LF*Baseline Author is always different with
a cosine similarity score close to zero or negative.**

Target Author	Comparison Author	Cosine Similarity Score
Lynne Freeman	Tracy Wolff	1.00
Lynne Freeman	Alyson Noel	-0.05
Lynne Freeman	Aprilynne Pike	
Lynne Freeman	Becca Fitzpatrick	
Lynne Freeman	Cassandra Clare	-0.06
Lynne Freeman	Kami Garcia	-0.10
Lynne Freeman	Lauren Kate	
Lynne Freeman	LJ Smith	0.12
Lynne Freeman	Maggie Stiefvater	0.02
Lynne Freeman	Richelle Mead	-0.02
Lynne Freeman	Stephanie Meyer	0.01

Annex 4: Chapter Titles in Documentary Data

ALYSON NOEL EVERMORE THE IMMORTALS
CHAPTERS ARE ONLY NUMBERED, NOT TITLED
Chapter Number (One, Two, Three...)
Aura Color Chart
Chapter One
Chapter Two
Chapter Three
Chapter Four
Chapter Five
Chapter Six
Chapter Seven
Chapter Eight
Chapter Nine
Chapter Ten
Chapter Eleven
Chapter Twelve
Chapter Thirteen
Chapter Fourteen
Chapter Fifteen
Chapter Sixteen
Chapter Seventeen
Chapter Eighteen
Chapter Nineteen
Chapter Twenty
Chapter Twenty-One
Chapter Twenty-Two
Chapter Twenty-Three
Chapter Twenty-Four
Chapter Twenty-Five
Chapter Twenty-Six
Chapter Twenty-Seven
Chapter Twenty-Eight
Chapter Twenty-Nine
Chapter Thirty
Chapter Thirty-One
Chapter Thirty-Two
Chapter Thirty-Three
Chapter Thirty-Four
Chapter Thirty-Five
Chapter Thirty-Six
Chapter Thirty-Seven

Chapter Thirty-Eight

APRILYNNE PIKE WINGS
CHAPTERS ARE ONLY NUMBERED, NOT TITLED
Number (One Two, Three...)
One
Two
Three
Four
Five
Six
Seven
Eight
Nine
Ten
Eleven
Twelve
Thirteen
Fourteen
Fifteen
Sixteen
Seventeen
Eighteen
Nineteen
Twenty
Twenty-One
Twenty-Two
Twenty-Three
Twenty-Four
Twenty-Five

BECCA FITZPATRICK THE HUSH HUSH SAGA BOOK 1
PROLOGUE IS TITLED
ALL BUT ONE CHAPTERS ARE ONLY NUMBERED; NOT TITLED
CHAPTER WITH NUMERAL (1, 2, 3...)
Prologue: Loire Valley, France November 1565
Chapter 1: Coldwater, Maine Present Day
Chapter 2
Chapter 3
Chapter 4
Chapter 5

CASSANDRA CLARE CITY OF BONES
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED AND TITLED
CHAPTER WITH NUMERAL WITH TITLE (1, 2, 3..)

14 The Hotel Dumort
15 High and Dry
16 Falling Angels
17 The Midnight Flower
18 The Mortal Cup
19 Abbadon
20 In Rats' Alley
21 The Werewolf's Tale
22 Renwick's Ruin
23 Valentine

LAUREN KATE FALLEN
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED AND TITLED
Chapter Number (One, Two, Three…)
In The Beginning
Chapter One - Perfect Strangers
Chapter Two - Fit to Be Tied
Chapter Three - Drawing Dark
Chapter Four - Graveyard Shift
Chapter Five - The Inner Circle
Chapter Six - No Salvation
Chapter Seven - Shedding Light
Chapter Eight - A Dive too Deep
Chapter Nine - State of Innocence
Chapter Ten - Where There's Smoke
Chapter Eleven - Rude Awakening
Chapter Twelve - Into Dust
Chapter Thirteen - Touched At The Roots
Chapter Fourteen - Idle Hands
Chapter Fifteen - The Lions' Den
Chapter Sixteen - Hanging in the Balance
Chapter Seventeen - An Open Book
Chapter Eighteen - The Buried War
Chapter Nineteen - Out of Sight
Chapter Twenty - Daybreak
Epilogue: Two Great Lights

KAMI GARCIA BEAUTIFUL CREATURES
PROLOGUE IS TITLED
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED WITH DATE (MONTH.DAY) AND TITLED
Before: The Middle of Nowhere
9.02: Dream On

9.02: New Girl
9.02: A Hole in the Sky
9.11: Collision
9.12: Broken Glass
9.12: Greenbrier
9.12: The Sisters
9.14: The Real Boo Radley
9.15: A Fork in the Road
9.24: The Last Three Rows
10.09: Gathering Days
10.09: A Crack in the Plaster
10.09: The Greats
10.10: Red Sweater
10.13: Marian the Librarian
10.31: Hallow E'en
11.01: The Writing on the Wall
11.27: Just Your Average American Holiday
11.28: Domus Lunae Libri
12.01: It Rhymes with Witch
12.06: Lost and Found
12.07: Grave Digging
12.08: Waist Deep
12.13: Melting
12.16: When the Saints Go Marching In
12.19: White Christmas
1.12: Promise
2.04: The Sandman or Something Like Him
2.05: The Battle of Honey Hill
2.11: Sweet Sixteen
2.11: Lollipop Girl
2.11: Family Reunion
2.11: The Claiming
2.12: Silver Lining

LJ SMITH THE VAMPIRE DIARIES THE AWAKENING
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED (ONE, TWO, THREE…), NOT TITLED
Chapter One
Chapter Two
Chapter Three
Chapter Four
Chapter Five
Chapter Six
Chapter Seven

MAGGIE STIEFVATER SHIVER THE WOLVES OF MERCY FALLS
CHAPTERS ARE CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED (ONE, TWO, THREE) AND TITLED WITH
CHARACTER NAME AND TEMPERATURE, e.g Grace 15 °

Chapter One

RICHELLE MEAD VAMPIRE ACADEMY
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED (ONE, TWO, THREE), NOT TITLED
Chapter One
Chapter Two
Chapter Three
Chapter Four
Chapter Five
Chapter Six
Chapter Seven
Chapter Eight
Chapter Nine
Chapter Ten
Chapter Eleven
Chapter Twelve
Chapter Thirteen
Chapter Fourteen
Chapter Fifteen
Chapter Sixteen
Chapter Seventeen
Chapter Eighteen
Chapter Nineteen
Chapter Twenty
Chapter Twenty-One
Chapter Twenty-Two
Chapter Twenty-Three
Chapter Twenty-Four

STEPHANIE MEYER TWILIGHT SAGA
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED (1, 2, 3) AND TITLED
1. FIRST SIGHT
2. OPEN BOOK
3. PHENOMENON
4. INVITATIONS
5. BLOOD TYPE
6. SCARY STORIES
7. NIGHTMARE
8. PORT ANGELES
9. THEORY
10. INTERROGATIONS

TRACY WOLFF

CRAVE
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED AND TITLED
NUMERAL TITLE

22 Baby, It's Hot in Here…

23 Never Bring an Ice Cream Scoop to a Gun Fight

24 Waffles Are the Way to a Girl's Everything

25 Truly, Madly, Deeply Bitten

26 The Uniform Doesn't Make the Woman, But it Sure Does Bring Out the Insecurities

27 Ten-Degree Weather Gives a Whole New Meaning to the Cool Kids' Table

28 "To Be or Not to Be" Is a Question, Not a Pickup Line

29 With Friends Like These, Everyone Needs Hard Hats

30 You Make the Earth Shake Under My Feet…and Everywhere Else, Too

31 Big Girls Don't Cry (Unless They Want To)

32 It's Not a Coincidence that Denali and Denial Use All the Same Letters

33 Madonna's Not the Only One with a Lucky Star

34 All's Fair in Love and Earthquakes

35 Baked Alaska Is More than Just a Yummy Dessert

36 No Harm, All Foul

37 Don't Ask the Question if You Can't Handle the Answer

38 Nothing Says "I Like You" Like a Fang to the Throat

39 There's Never a Hallucinogen Around When You Need One

40 Be Careful What You Witch For

41 Vampires, Dragons, and Werewolves, Oh My!

42 Good Thing Pancakes Aren't on Today's Menu

43 What Doesn't Kill You Still Scares the Hell Out of You

44 Sweet Home Alaska

45 I Always Knew There Was Fire Between Us; I Just Didn't Realize it Was Your Breath

46 I'll Get You and Your Little Dog, Too

47 The First Bite Is the Deepest

48 Is That a Wooden Stake in Your Pocket or Are You Just Happy to See Me?

49 Eventually the World Breaks Everyone

50 He Who Lives in Stone Towers Should Never Throw Dragons

51 Trial by Dragon Fire

52 If You Can't Live Without Me, Why Aren't You Dead Yet?

53 If This Kiss Is Going to Start a War, it May as Well Be Worth It

54 What Could Possibly Be More Interesting than Kissing Me?

55 No Use Crying Over Spilled Tea

56 Vampire Girl Gone Wild

57 Double, Double, Toil and a Whole Lot of Trouble

58 Never Do a Trust Fall with Someone Who Can Fly

59 Carpe Kill-Em

60 Some Call it Paranoia, But I Call it an Evil Bitch Trying to Use You as a Human Sacrifice

61 Sticks and Stones May Break Your Bones, but Vampires Will Kill You

62 Where There's Smoke, There's a Dead Vampire

63 A Bite to Remember

64 All's Well that Ends with Marshmallows

65 Why Can't a Girl Just Have an Ordinary HEA These Days?

00 She Persisted —Jaxon—
01 You Only Think You're a Prince If You Don't Have a Tower—Jaxon—
02 It Only Takes One Hot Vampire to Win a Snowball Fight—Jaxon—
03 If You Want to Feel Better, Never Ask an Evil Vampire a Question—Jaxon—

CRUSH
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED AND TITLED
NUMERAL TITLE
01 Woke Up Like This
02 So…What Did I Miss?
03 Sleeping Beauty's Got Nothing on Me
04 Turns out the Sixth Sense Is Actually Human Sacrifice
05 Gargoyles Are the New Black
06 Vampire Roulette Isn't the Same Without the Blood
07 What I Don't Know Will Hurt Me…and Everyone Else
08 Put a Little Love on Me
09 Livin' on a Hope-Induced Hallucination
10 One Giant Pain in my Ass
11 Just Call Me Stone-Coldhearted
12 #FactionFightClub
13 Sucker Punch Me One More Time
14 She-Nanigans
15 Let's All Play Find the Homicidal Maniac
16 Nothing Wrong with Being a Little Horny
17 Tunnel Vision
18 I Think I Had Amnesia Once…or Twice
19 Caught Red-Handed
20 Karma's a Witch's Cousin
21 Keep Your Enemies Close, Unless They Bleed a Lot
22 Family Is My Favorite F-Word
23 Saturday Morning Cartoons Never Prepared Me for This
24 Go Smudge Yourself
25 And the Blackouts Just Keep on Coming
26 Possession Is Nine-Tenths of the Law
27 When the Evil Within Really Needs to be the Evil That's Out, Out, Out
28 Sometimes Girls Just Wanna Take Charge
29 I'm Too Sexy for My Coat…and So Is Everyone Else
30 Winner Winner Bloodletter's Dinner
31 Welcome to the Ice Age
32 One Person's Reality Is Another Person's Total Mind F*ck
33 It's Hard to Pick My Battles When My Battles Keep Picking Me
34 This Place Isn't Big Enough for the Both of Us
35 I'm Going to Wash That Psychopath Right Out of My Hair

36 DIY Exorcism

37 Sweet Dreams Are Made of Anything But This

38 Take Me Under Your Dragon Wing

39 Salem WTF Trials

40 Survival Is So Last Year

41 Turns Out the Devil Wears Armani

42 Ben & Jerry Are the Only Two Guys I Want to Fight Over

43 Even Homicidal Maniacs Have Their Limits

44 Two Heads Aren't Better than One

45 Leave Your Daddy Issues at the Door

46 Gargoyles Need a Little Glamour, Too

47 Are you Bloodstoned?

48 Win, Lose, or Die

49 Teamwork Makes the Dream Work…(or it Gives You Nightmares)

50 It's Getting Crowded Under the Bed

51 Get Your Magic On

52 Come on Baby, Light My Candle

53 Everybody Wants to Rule the World

54 Who Needs a Magic Carpet When Your Bestie's a Dragon?

55 Ain't Nothing but a Wing Thing

56 Just Shut Up and Dance

57 Pulling all the (Heart) Strings

58 Always Look on the Bite Side

59 Two Vampires Too Many

60 Paranormal Telenovelas Are a Lifestyle Choice

61 The Monster Mash-Up

62 Gravity Bites

63 There Aren't Enough Happy Thoughts in the World

64 Pardon My Existential Crisis

65 No Exit: A Biography

66 Frenemies Are Forever

67 Talk Darcy to Me

68 The Truth Hurts

69 To Bite or Not to Bite

70 When the Devil Comes Up to Denali

71 Revenge of the Body Snatched

72 Welcome to the Paranormal Jungle

73 Live and Let Love

74 A Whole New Kind of March Madness

75 Now You See Me, Now You Don't

76 From Jock to Cock-a-Doodle-Doo

77 Comet Me, Baby

78 Talk About a Bone to Pick

79 Talk About a Trust Fall

80 A Gargoyle's Guide to Antigravity
81 One Hundred Percent That Witch
82 Ride or Die
83 Sometimes Homecoming Really Does Mean Coming Home
84 Two Vampires, a Witch, and a Werewolf Walk into a Boneyard…
85 Dust and Dragon Bones
86 Grace Under Fire
87 All the Right Moves
88 Subconsciously Yours
89 Bend Till You Break
90 Fire and Bloodstone
91 Family Feud Has Nothing on Us
92 Is It Really a Throw Down if it Makes You Want to Throw Up?
93 Betrayal Is a Four-Letter Word
94 Some Days the Glass Really Is Half Empty
95 Second Star to the Right and Straight On Till Siberia
96 Get Fanged
97 Another One Bites the Dust
98 Fly by Night
99 With Baited Breath
100 Carpe Slay-Em
101 Heaven on My Mind
102 We Are the Monsters
103 Going Through the Potions
104 Because We Could Not Stop for Death
105 Fall from Grace
106 Stone Hearts Can Be Broken
107 I Never Asked for This Anyway
108 Pom-Poms and Pompadours
109 Where Do Broken Bonds Go?
110 Heeeeeeeeere's Hudson
111 Talk About a Power Trip
112 It's High Noon and Justice Doesn't Serve Itself
113 A Match Played in Hell
114 Fake It Till You Break It
115 He Totally Deserved That
116 Death By Ice Cube Is No Way to Start an Obituary
117 Raining Cats and Dragons
118 Stop Dragon my Wings Around
119 Gargoyle Girls Do It with Grace
120 Fee, Fi, Fo, F*ck
121 And the Crowd Goes Wild
122 You're So Jelly
123 It All Comes Crashing Down

124 Long Time, No Sea
125 Between a Rock and a Hard Place
00 Amazing Grace—Hudson—
01 Didn't Want to Wake Up Like This—Hudson—
02 They Can All Kiss My Ass—Hudson—

COVET
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED AND TITLED
NUMERAL TITLE
00 Life After Death
01 Check Your Mate
02 My Achy Breaky Bond
03 Keep Calm and Wingo On
04 Wednesday, Bloody Wednesday
05 Stale Mate
06 A Tale of Two Vegas
07 I Think I Missed the Punch Line
08 Ghosts Don't Need Moving Vans and Neither Does My Baggage
09 Me and My Unmentionables
10 A New Bond Experience
11 Badass Boys Are the Best Boys
12 Eternal Ambivalence of the Spotless Mind
13 Antisocial Influencer
14 Talk to the Stone
15 A Little Thread-to-Thread Competition
16 You Can Run but You Can't Hide
17 Mixed Messages
18 In a Class of Their Own
19 Misery Hates Company
20 The Joke's on You
21 I Hate What You've Done with the Place
22 WanderLUST
23 Live and Let Fly
24 Beauty and All the Beasts
25 Follow the Blood-Soaked Road
26 Why Can't You B Positive?
27 Lies that Bind
28 Today's Forecast: A Deep Freeze
29 Less Grandmother and More Grand Master
30 Who Needs Plausible as Long as You've Got Deniability?
31 I've Got to See a Man About a Beast
32 Hello, Is it Brie You're Looking For?

33 Netflix and No Chill
34 And You Thought You Had Daddy Issues
35 Fee-Fi-Phobia
36 Like a Monster to a Flame
37 Charmed, I'm Shore
38 Promises Made, Promises Broken
39 Not Every Dog Has Its Day
40 Fight or Fright Club
41 C'est La Vamp
42 It's Not the Tower That Makes the Prince
43 My Grace
44 Even If It's Broke, Don't Fix It
45 When the Going Gets Cuffed, the Cuffed Get Going
46 Cats Aren't the Only Ones with Nine Lives
47 With Enemies Like These, Who Needs Friends?
48 Honesty Is the Most Uncomfortable Policy
49 Bite the Big One
50 So Down-to-Earth
51 A Cut Above the Rest
52 AncesTREE
53 Bright Lights, Biggest City
54 Knock-Knock, Who's There?
55 Forged in Fire
56 A Giant Little Crush
57 When I Asked for a Ring, I Just Meant on the Phone
58 Only Fools and Vampires Rush In...
59 Leaf Me Alone
60 A Fate Worse than Death
61 With This Ring
62 I'll Be Watching You
63 I'm Rooting for You
64 Pin the Tail on the Dragon
65 A Little Less Talk, a Lot More Action
66 It Turns Out Diamonds Might Be a Girl's Best Friend After All
67 Who Needs Enchiladas When You Can Have the Whole Chimichanga?
68 Gone Courting
69 Falling From Grace
70 Home-Port Advantage
71 If All Hell Breaks Loose, Why Can't We?
72 Cuff Me Not
73 I'm Not Buying What You're Celling
74 Past Really Is Prologue
75 Ditto
76 All Keyed Up

77 Where There's a Witch, There's a Way
78 Dungeons and Dragons: The Grace-Loses-Her-Shit Edition
79 Ball Gown Blues
80 Armani Make You Mine
81 Turns Out Cupid Is Packing a Lot More than Arrows
82 The Old Ball Gown and Chain
83 To Hoard or Not to Hoard…Asked Nobody Ever
84 Slow Hands Are Good, But Sometimes Fast Hands Are Even Better
85 Of Bites and Bonds
86 Kiss and TED Talk
87 When All the Feels Are a Few Too Many
88 The Same Kind of Stardust
89 The Big Apple Bites Back
90 The Sky's the Limit
91 Up Broadway Is the New Off Broadway
92 Everything's Up in the Air
93 Existential Crises Aren't All They're Cracked Up to Be
94 All That's Sugar Is Not Sweet
95 Love, Hate, and All the Grace
96 Balance Beams Aren't Just for Gymnasts… But They Should Be
97 My Enemy's Enemy Is Still Sketchy as F*ck
98 Hope Blooms Eternal
99 Blood Isn't Thicker than Water
100 Humpty Dumpty Got Nothing on Us
101 Un-Break My Heart
102 Hot Pink Is HereditaryAfter All
103 With a Lot of Help From My Friends
104 Carpe Seize-Em
105 If You Lay Down with *ssholes, You'll Wake Up Completely Screwed
106 There's Never a Pair of Ruby Slippers Around When You Need Them
107 Un-Solitary Confinement
108 War-Locked Up
109 A Charmer, a Bad Boy, and a Lost Soul All Walk into a Cell…
110 The Big Not-So-Easy
111 I Never Asked to Be Your Saving Grace…But Someone's Got to Do It
112 Warlocks Spell It Like It Is
113 Come On, Baby, Cuff Me One More Time
114 How A Prison Cell Became the Room Where It Happens
115 How Can You Tell the Future if There's No Future to Tell?
116 The Price Is Fright
117 Hell Hath No Fury Like a Prison Scorned
118 Long Time Gone From Grace
119 Big Stick Energy
120 Why Turn the Other Cheek When You Can Smack It?

121 It's Only a Food Fight if the Food Fights Back
122 What the Hex?
123 Hex This
124 Is It Still Russian Roulette if the Gun Is Fully Loaded?
125 At the End of My String
126 I Love You to Death (Whether I Want To or Not)
127 If You Can't Stand the Heat, Stay out of the Hellscape
128 Now You Kill Me, Now You Don't
129 Some Days Life's a Bowl of Cherries; Some Days It's Just the Pits
130 Fortune Favors the Trolled
131 Lost and Bound
132 Chains Aren't the Only Things Getting Broken
133 Everyone's Got a Little Skin in the Game
134 I'm Wearing a Lot More than a Heart on My Sleeve
135 Punch Drunk
136 Talk About a Giant Temper Tantrum
137 The River Stick-It-to-Ya?
138 Déjà Doomed
139 There's Never a Slingshot Around When You Need It
140 The Bigger They Are, the Harder I Bawl
141 Not-So-Amazing Grace
142 A Little Fight Left in Me
143 Hit Them with My Best Shot
144 In One Ear and Out the Other
145 Never Bet Against the Louse
146 Hide-and-Sneak
147 Totally Lit
148 Every Little Thing He Does Is Magic
149 The Fragile and the Sweet
150 I've Got Friends in Eerie Places
151 Not Every Island Is a Fantasy
152 Armageddon Me Out of Here
153 With Grace Power Comes Grace Responsibility
154 Till Death Do Us Part
155 I Never Promised You Forever
156 Talk About a Dustup
157 All the Broken Pieces
158 Cross My Heartstone
159 On a Wing and a Prayer
160 Ill-Gotten Chains
161 Crown Your Sorrows
0 You Really Can't Go Home Again —Hudson—
Blood Really Is Thicker than Water —Hudson—
Blood Brothers —Hudson—

COURT
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED AND TITLED
NUMERAL TITLE
0 Fake It Till It Breaks You—Hudson—
1 Sometimes Two Rights Make One Very Big Wrong
2 Standoff and Deliver
3 One Hell of a Bloodside Manner
4 Too Close for Closure
5 Dream a Little Scream of Me
6 Snap, Crackle, and Pop-Tart
7 Say What?
8 A Full-Court Mess
9 Does Google Translate Speak Gargoyle?
10 Rock My World
11 Light as a Feather, Hard as a Stone
12 A Whole Lot of Rock and a Little Bit of Roll
13 Time's Not the Only Thing That's Warped
14 We Have to Stop Bleeding This Way
15 Et Tu, Marise?
16 Every Wolf Has Their Day
17 Not All Dogs Go to Heaven
18 Everybody Needs a Little Push Sometimes
19 Taste the Rainbow
20 Bringing Down the House
21 Never Bite the Vamp Who Feeds You
22 All Bark, Extra Bite
23 All the Show, None of the Tell
24 It's Not a Deal if You Don't Want It
25 No GPS for the Not-So-Wicked
26 A Long Game of Hide-and-Weep
27 Country Roads Take Me Where?
28 Irish Luck Be a Lady Tonight
29 Passed with Flying Dragons
30 Talk About a Fixer-Upper
31 This Little Lighthouse of Mine
32 I Just Want to Power Down
33 Sometimes the Coffee Breaks You
34 (Green) String Theory
35 Buckle Up, Buttercup
36 You Bring Out the TNT in Me
37 More Like Tickety Boo-Boo
38 Divide and Get Conquered

39 It Sucks to Not Suck You Anymore
40 My, What Big Fangs You Have
41 Don't You Mean Darth Madar?
42 I Don't Think There's a Chromosome for This
43 Mommy Not So Dearest
44 The OMG OG
45 You Can Pick Your Friends but You Can't Pick Your Poison
46 The Thanksgiving Guest List Just Got Chaotic
47 Try to Seed It My Way
48 All the Strings Attached
49 Bravely Going Where No Icicle Has Gone Before
50 Life's a Beach, or Is It Just a B*tch?
51 A Stitch in Time Saves My A$$
52 Big Bang Me
53 Shoppe Till You Drop
54 Not So Laffy Taffy
55 I A-Door You
56 Trial by Misfire
57 Dead If We Do, Dead If We Don't
58 The Walk of Hell Yeah I Did
59 The Old Bait-and-Ditch
60 Kicked to the Curb Appeal
61 Why So Crypt-ic?
62 Knife to Meet You
63 Dungeons and Daggers
64 Father Doesn't Know Best
65 You Say Potato, I Say Murdering Thief
66 This Is What it Really Means to Go Medieval
67 Liar, Liar, Chest on Fire
68 There Really Are Some Things You Can't Get Online
69 The One Where Everyone Might Die
70 Shake, Rattle, and Run Like Hell
71 The Frozen Court Never Bothered Me Anyway
72 Take It with a Block of Salt
73 Death by Taffeta
74 Chamber Absolutely Nots
75 Eat, Drink, and Be Wary
76 Why You Wanna Give Me the Runaround?
77 It's a Double-Edged Broadsword
78 Catwalk This Way
79 Finders, Keepers, Losers, Creepers
80 Whisper Sweet Not-So-Nothings
81 Welcome to the Danger Bones
82 Not Your Beck-and-Call Boy

83 A Mate with Destiny
84 The Slingshot Heard Round the World
85 Who Needs Chemistry When You've Got Physics?
86 Rock, Fang, Scissors
87 Knife First, Think Later
88 Nothing Says I Love You Like a Dagger to the Heart
89 Out with the Old, In with the Clue
90 There's Cliffhangers and then There's Cliff Hangers
91 Below the Age of Descent
92 Tomb of Doom
93 Drink Me, Baby, One More Time
94 Searching for a State of Grace
95 Some Like It Hot—Really Hot
96 Talk About a Dead Ringer
97 Way Too Close a Shave and a Haircut
98 Time and Tide Wait for No Man…Or Do They?
99 The Softer Side of Stone
100 No Time Like the Not-So-Present
101 Bewitched and Bedazzled
102 On a Ring and a Prayer
103 A Very Untasty Freeze
104 Of War and Wankers
105 Just a Little In and (Sh)Out
106 Out of the Fire, Into the Jail Cell
107 Hailing All the Marys
108 Hell Hath No Fury Like a Vampire Scorned
109 It's In the Demigod DNA
110 The Nearest Existential Crisis May Be Behind You
111 I Hate to Kidnap and Run
112 You Can Never Go Home Again
113 Memory Lane Is a Road in Hell
114 Choose Your Delusions
115 Epic Girl Battle: Wings vs. Fangs
116 The Difference Is Knife and Day
117 Hair Today, Gone Tomorrow
118 Hugs and Curses
119 Nothing Is Set in Stone, Even a Gargoyle
120 The Rune Where It Happened
121 Die on the Dotted Line
122 I Bet You Think This Fight Is About You
123 Here Goes Nothing
124 One Good Turn Deserves Another and Another and Another
125 We're Gonna Rock Around the Block Tonight
126 Riddle Me Once, Shame on You

127 The Writhing's on the Wall
128 Share the DEETs
129 Throwing all the Shade
130 Birds of a Feather Kill Together
131 Slip 'N Slime
132 Drinking Outside the Juice Box
133 I'd Love to Give Away My Shot
134 Close Your Eyes and Hot-Pink of England
135 Ee I Ee I Oh No
136 Moonwalk-a-Doodle-Doo
137 Give Me a Sand
138 A Nightmare to Remember
139 This May Be the Rune of Me
140 A Rune of One's Own
141 No Skin in the Game
142 Stop Dying Through Your Teeth
143 Ring Around the Not-So-Rosie
144 You Really Want a Pierce of Me?
145 Death and Dis-Ordered
146 Any Portal in a Storm
147 This Doesn't Wing True
148 No Time to Kill
149 Lots of Tears for Fears
150 When Your Learning Curve Is a D-Cup
151 Blood Mooning Over Me
152 Plan A, Plan B, Plan See-If-We-All-Die
153 If Wishes Were Roller Coasters, Gargoyles Would Ride
154 Imagine Dragons
155 Some Things You Just Can't Force Field
156 Double, Double, Boil and Trouble
157 Up, Up, and Get Away
158 Get Back in Your (Rib) Cage
159 Loyalty Always Was My Best Color
160 Parting Is Such Sweet Sorrow
161 Poof, There It Is!
162 Losing Everything but My Train of Thought
163 Rage Against the God Machine
164 What Doesn't Cyrus Makes Us Stronger
165 Fake Gods and Very Real Monsters
166 Carpe Queen 'Em
167 You're So Vine
168 Sometimes Lightning Strikes Twice
169 I Did It My Way
170 Girlboss

171 All Guts, No Glory
172 Shoulda Put a Crown on It
173 I'll Take the Check Mate
174 All Queened Up
175 "The End" Game
Epilogue —Hudson—Coup de Grace Three months later
To Your Heart's Malcontent—Hudson—
Right Into the Danger Zone—Hudson—

EARLY 120 PAGE VERSION (WOLFF_0040993FF 120 PG VERSION)
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED, NOT TITLED
CHAPTER NUMBERS (ONE, TWO, THREE…)
Chapter One
Chapter Two…
Chapter Ten

EARLY 147 PAGE VERSION WOLFF_0038235FF 147 PG VERSION)
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED, NOT TITLED
CHAPTER NUMBERS (ONE, TWO, THREE…)
Chapter One
Chapter Two…
Chapter Twelve

LYNNE FREEMAN

BLUE MOON RISING 2010 DEC
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED (ONE, TWO, THREE), NOT TITLED
Chapter One
Chapter Two
….
Chapter Forty-Nine

BLUE MOON RISING 2011
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED (ONE, TWO, THREE), NOT TITLED
Chapter One
Chapter Two
….
Chapter Fifty-Four

MASQUED 2012
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED (ONE, TWO, THREE), NOT TITLED
Prologue
Chapter One
Chapter Two
….
Chapter Fifty-Seven

MASQUED 2013 APRIL
PROLOGUE 1 IS TITLED
PROLOGUE 2 IS NOT TITLED
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED (ONE, TWO, THREE), NOT TITLED
Tarot Cards
Prologue
Chapter One
Chapter Two
….
Chapter Forty-Six

MASQUED 2014
PROLOGUE IS TITLED
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED (ONE, TWO, THREE), NOT TITLED
Tarot
Chapter One
Chapter Two
….
Chapter Forty-Nine

MASQUED 2016
PROLOGUE IS TITLED
CHAPTERS ARE NUMBERED (ONE, TWO, THREE), NOT TITLED
Tarot
Chapter One
Chapter Two
….

Chapter Eleven